The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Capture of the Upton Expedition by the Spaniards.

The Prisoners Taken Shot Immediately.

Denial of the Story of the Massacres in Roumania.

Rescue of the English Captives of Spanish Brigands.

CUBA.

Landing of the Upton Expedition—The Party Dispersed by Spaniards, and the War Material Captured—Execution of the Prisoners Taken.

HAVANA, June 5.—Captain-General DE RODAS telegraphs that the filibustering expedition, which sailed from New-York on the steamer *George B. Upton*, disembarked at Punta Brava, a few miles east of Nuevitas. They were attacked by a Spanish force, 100 strong, assisted by two gun-boats, and dispersed, losing ten killed, including Capt. HARRISON. Two were drowned and three taken prisoners. A steam launch, rubber rafts and the entire cargo of arms, ammunition and medicine, which had been landed, were captured with some correspondence. The Spanish naval commander telegraphs that the munitions captured consist of two tons of powder, over 100,000 cartridges and 1,700 rifles. CISNEROS, who commanded the expedition, had sailed on the *Upton* with the balance of her cargo for Colombia for the purpose of bringing back an expedition of 200 Colombians. The editor of the *Voz de Cuba* reports that the six tons of gunpowder, 2,000 rifles, and the entire material of the *Upton* expedition fell into the hands of the troops, and that several prisoners taken were immediately executed. None of the dispatches state when the landing was effected.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Friends of Cuba say that large quantities of arms have lately been dispatched to the insurgents, and that additional supplies will soon be sent thither.

EUROPE.

The Roumania Massacre Denied—No Intelligence of it in London or on the Continent.

LONDON, June 5.—Dispatches from the United States announce the receipt there of reports of massacres of Jews by Christians in Roumania. No advices have reached here on the subject, and the Continental news agencies deny that there have been any recent outrages upon the Jews of Roumania. A dispatch from Bucharest states that a riot occurred last week at Botuschaly, a village in Moldavia, during a local election. It is described as an ordinary political disturbance which was quelled without the interference of the troops.

Release of the English Captives in Spain—Rejoicing in London—The Spanish Sovereignty.

MADRID, June 5.—The Englishmen captured by the Spanish brigands have been rescued, and have arrived at Gibraltar....ESPARTERO has written a letter stating that he will refuse the crown even if the Cortes decree it to him.

LONDON, June 5.—There is much rejoicing here over the release of the English captives in Spain.

The Conspiracy Trials in France—Indictment of a Number of Those Implicated—A Violent Scene in the Roman Council.

PARIS, June 5.—The Chamber of Accusation of the High Court of Justice yesterday returned indictments against a number of persons, who have been finally remanded before the High Court for trial. Forty-seven are indicted for conspiracy against the safety of the State and the life of the Emperor, twenty-two for attempt against the safety of the State, three for pillage of private property in numbers and with open force, one for attempt to pillage, one for attempt to murder, one for assassination, two for inciting to an attempt against the life of the Emperor, and one for complicity in the same crime.

LONDON, June 5.—Advices from Rome report that a violent scene occurred in the Council last week between Bishop MARET, the well-known Gallican prelate, and Cardinal BILIO, during the discussion on the infallibility question. Bitter language was used and much excitement created among the fathers.

Yachting in England—American Relations with Prussia—An "Exposition" in Vienna.

LONDON, June 5.—The Channel match of the Royal Yacht Club took place on Saturday afternoon. The course was from the Nore to Dover. The American yachts declined to enter the race. The weather was fine and the water calm. Fifteen yachts started, and the three first arrived at Dover in the following order: E. BOUTCHER's cutter *Fiona*, 78 tons, at 10 P. M.; J. MULHOLLAND's schooner *Egeria*, 161 tons, at 10:10 P. M.; J. ASHBURY's schooner *Cambria*, 199 tons, at 12 P. M.

BERLIN, June 5.—Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister, awaits fresh instructions from Washington before proceeding with the negotiations with the Prussian Government on the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens. He has left Berlin on a visit to the South German States.

VIENNA, June 5.—An Imperial decree has been promulgated, announcing that a Universal "Exposition" will be held in this capital in 1873.

Juvenile Burglars in Worcester, Mass.—Confession of One of the Criminals.

WORCESTER, June 5.—The jewelry-store of B. STORY, in Maine-street, was robbed of $3,000 worth of watches and jewelry, and $1,000 in money, on Friday night, by two boys, nineteen years of age, one of whom, ANDREW N. HEWETT, had formerly been clerk in the store. Suspicion rested upon him and he was arrested. He confessed having committed the robbery, and implicated a boy named FRANK WARD and a woman named MARY FAIRBANKS, who had assisted in concealing the plunder. They have been arrested. Every dollar of the money and the property have been found. Part of it was buried in Millbury, part in Grafton, and the remainder was found in the woman's trunk.

The Water Supply on Beacon Hill, Boston—Fire.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—The experiment of supplying the dwellings on Beacon Hill with Cochituate water, from the stand-pipe on Roxbury Highlands, was tried yesterday afternoon, and resulted in throwing a stream from the "frog-pond fountain" on the Common to the height of 200 feet. It is estimated that the new arrangement, when perfected, will give a supply of water to the dome of the State-house, and render the Beacon Hill reservoir unnecessary....The building on the corner of Tremont-street and Pemberton-square, principally occupied as lawyers' offices, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $8,000. ....MICHAEL FLYNN suffered amputation of one of his legs, at the hospital, caused by jumping from the forward end of a horse-car last night.

THE INDIANS.

Attack on a Mail-Station—Two Soldiers Killed and a Sergeant Wounded—Savages on the War-Path.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—News has been received at Hays City, Kansas, that about thirty-five Indians attacked Col. NELSON's mail-station, on Bear Creek, between Camp Supply and Hays City, killing two private soldiers and wounding Sergt. MURRAY. A Mexican servant at Supply was also killed by the Indians, and sixty mules run off below that point. Mrs. KEITH, an interpreter, came into Camp Supply, reporting that the Cheyennes and a large number of the Arapahoes had gone on the war-path.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Report of the Special Commission—Character and Distribution of the Vessels—The Personnel.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to the Senate a copy of the report of the special commission appointed to "consider and report upon the character of vessels best adapted for the revenue marine service, together with such views and conclusions upon other matters as might appear to them calculated to advance the interests of the service." They propose that the vessels be classified as follows: First-class steamers to be 350 tons; second-class steamers to be 250 tons; third-class steamers to be 150 tons, and under, schooners of 250 tons and under to rate as first-class vessels, to be distributed as follows: For Atlantic and Gulf coasts, twenty steamers and three sailing vessels; for the Pacific coast, three steamers and two schooners; for the lakes, four steamers; total, thirty-two. In view of the condition of some of the vessels, their want of uniformity for the performance of duty, and their unfitness for the service, the Commission recommend that the appropriation of $300,000 now on hand be used in the construction of five steamers—one first-class, and four second class. Six of the sailing vessels can be sold, as also five steamers which the new vessels would replace. The proceeds of the sale thus obtained can be used in the construction of more steamers, and this process continued as rapidly as the exigencies of the service or public policy will permit. The personnel of the service will be, if the recommendations are adopted, as follows: 33 Captains, 34 First Lieutenants, 34 Second Lieutenants, 34 Third Lieutenants, 21 Chief Engineers, 15 First Assistant Engineers, 15 Second Assistant Engineers; total, 186. An efficient complement of crews for the thirty-two vessels would be 875 men, consisting of petty officers, seamen, firemen, cooks, stewards and boys. The regular employment of pilots is not only an expensive item, but is considered prejudicial to the service in leaving the officers without any incentive to acquire a proper knowledge of their cruising grounds. There is no reason why they should not make themselves acquainted with the pilot grounds of their stations, and thus save to the Government the large sum at present required for pay and rations of pilots. The employment of pilots should be exceptional. The total number of officers and men to man thirty-two vessels will be 1,061, and the annual expenditure for their maintenance $748,628.

FIRES.

Heavy Loss in Philadelphia—Several Buildings Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 5.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building situated on Third-street, below Market-street, occupied by a paper-box maker. The flames spread to the double building, Nos. 15 and 17 South Third-street, the upper stories of which were burned out. The first floor was occupied by FAIRTHORNE & RAND, brokers; the second floor by the Drug Exchange, and the upper stories by J. B. CORNELL, manufacturer of ladies' dress trimmings, whose entire stock was destroyed by fire or water. The loss is heavy. The fire reached No. 13, occupied by J. M. GLASS, and others, and damaged the roof. No. 19, occupied on the first floor by W. W. LEDYARD as a law-office, was damaged about the roof.

A Foundry in Louisville Burned—Loss $90,000—One Hundred and Sixty Hands out of Work.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 5.—The extensive foundry and machine shop of DENNIS LONG & CO., on Ninth-street, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire originated in the pattern loft from sparks from the cupola. The loss on the building, machinery, tools and stock is $90,000, and on patterns $60,000; insurance $86,000, as follows: London, Liverpool and Globe, $15,000; North British and Mercantile, $6,000; Home, of New-York, $4,000; Franklin, of Louisville, $5,000; Louisville Insurance and Banking Company, $6,000; Germany Security, of Louisville, $3,000. One hundred and sixty hands are thrown out of employment. The surrounding buildings were on fire several times, but saved with little damage.

The Dry Weather in Maine—The Lumber Interest Suffering.

BANGOR, Me., June 5.—The hot term continues unabated, and everything is beginning to feel the need of rain. Yesterday the thermometer stood 90° in the shade, and to-day 96°. The severe and protracted drouth is seriously affecting the lumber interest. A drive belonging to WHITE, HAGOON & WILLDER, in Polliwog Stream, on the west branch of the Penobscot, containing seven millions of feet of logs, has been abandoned and the crew arrived here yesterday. A drive of fifteen millions of feet, now at Seboomook Lake, on the west branch of the Penobscot, is in imminent danger of being hung up, and will be unless there is immediate and heavy rain. A drive of twenty-eight millions of feet on the Matawaumkeag is hung up. Logs are in active demand and operators make the prices for manufacturers.

Careless Anatomists—Human Remains Macerating on a Roof.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—For several days past numerous complaints have been made to the Health Department of a horrible stench which has pervaded the quarter in the vicinity of Washington and Wells streets. This morning a sanitary officer went to a medical institution in the vicinity, and although the owners protested that no stench came from their building, yet the officer persisted in making an examination, and finally reached the roof, where he found a vast collection of human remains in a condition of disgusting putrefaction, including bones, flesh, &c., of grown persons and infants. The nuisance was abated at once.

A British Bark Ashore on the Texas Coast.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 5.—The British bark *Palace*, from Liverpool, with an assorted cargo consigned to Messrs. HURLEY & CO., Galveston, went ashore, Wednesday night last, near San Luis Pass; she draws thirteen feet and is in ten feet of water. This is the same vessel that went ashore in Galveston Bay in the storm of October, 1867.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—Last evening at a meeting of the Directors of the North-western Railway, JOHN F. TRACY was elected President; H. R. Pierson, Vice-President; M. L. Sykes, Second Vice-President; A. L. Pritchard, Secretary and Treasurer; J. B. Redfield, Assistant Secretary. Mr. TRACY is also President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 5.—The body of a middle-aged man was found in the Hudson at this place today. He wore a heavy black coat, heavy light-mixed cloth vest and black pants. In his pocket was found $74 40 in money and a bunch of keys. He had been in the water several months. He is thought to be the missing man JAMES JAYCOX. The body is much decomposed, and his face is not recognizable....The street cars commence running in this city regularly for the first time to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 5.—A mass-meeting of Israelites was held in this city last evening. A large number of the most prominent citizens were in attendance. Resolutions were adopted expressive of horror at the late massacre in Roumania, and thanking the President of the United States and the members of Congress for the spirit displayed by them.

BANGOR, Me., June 5.—The Republican caucuses last evening nominated full sets of delegates to the State and District Convention. The delegates to the State Convention are unanimously in favor of the nomination of Gen. HERSEY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—JAS. B. WHITTAKER, of Pittsford, N. Y., aged seventeen, a pupil of Deveraux College, was drowned Saturday afternoon a mile below Whirlpool, Niagara River, while bathing. He was there in violation of a rule of the college. The body has not yet been found.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—The Shore Lynne Railroad bridge at Lyme, over the Connecticut River, is completed. The first train passed over it Saturday afternoon, and trains will pass regularly after today. This will shorten the time by this route about fifteen minutes.

THE HERNAN HOMICIDE.

Funeral of the Victim—Large Concourse of Local Politicians—A Suggestive Gathering—Police Precautions.

The remains of PATRICK HERNAN, the young man who met his death on Thursday last at the hands of Officer WILLIAM BURKE while the latter was resisting an assault, were yesterday removed for burial, amid considerable excitement.

The relatives and friends of the deceased had selected the Sabbath for the funeral, and it was largely attended. HERNAN's remains were on view for several hours, and as 2 o'clock drew near Pearl-street became crowded to excess by an immense gathering of men, women and children, who watched the preliminary proceedings with great interest. In consequence of the manner of HERNAN's death, Capt. ALLAIRE, commanding the Fourth Ward Police, felt some delicacy in sending any of his officers to the residence of the family, though he kept a small force in the Station as a reserve, and sent out a section to keep the street clear for the procession when it moved.

As soon as the necessary services had been performed, the body of the deceased was brought into the street, encased in a handsome casket, and placed in a large and heavily-plumed hearse, on each side of which were ranged six pall-bearers, prominent among whom was Mr. MARK LANAGAN. Several carriages were also in attendance for the family. The procession was then formed. It consisted of the Letter-Carriers' Association, of which the deceased was a member, and numbered nearly thirty persons. There was also present the Mark Lanagan Association of sixty members, the Coopers' Association, under JOHN DRISCOLL, their President, who paraded with 100 men; the William Walsh Association one hundred strong; the Henry G. Leask Association, under the President, DENNIS SHEA, who had one hundred of his members present. The Madison Guard also paraded in citizen's dress, under command of Capt. THOMAS MCGRATH, and appeared with fully two hundred men. The procession was quickly formed, and soon moved for the ferry, there being but little confusion, and no disturbance. The members of the various associations all appeared in neat attire, though their sedate appearance and correct apparel did not prevent the spectators from forming an opinion of the denizens of the Fourth Ward not at all complimentary to the latter. In fact, the funeral was very similar to that of JAMES LOGAN No. 2, and a gathering of harder looking men could seldom be found, even in this City.

So confident were the Police authorities that a disturbance would occur among the roughs and ruffians assembled, that reserves from several of the neighboring Precincts were sent to Capt. ALLAIRE, who prudently kept them in his Station-house ready for any emergency. The arrival of these officers caused some excitement, but had, no doubt, a wholesome effect.

LAGER-BEER.

The Manufacture of the Beverage—Its Chemical Constituents—Its Effects.

There is a capital of over $100,000,000 invested in the manufacture of lager-beer in this country. Lager-beer, as it is manufactured by the German brewers, is a fermented beverage, and consists of the extract of malt (barley germinated by a watering process and then dried in a kiln) and hops and water, in which both of the first-named ingredients are boiled. It derives its name from the custom in Germany of brewing it only in Winter and storing it away, or laying back, that part of it which is destined to be consumed during the Summer months, in large, cool vaults or cellars, the German word *lager* having the definition of "stock," "store" and "stand." There are three kinds of the beverage, viz.: Winter beer, which is brewed and consumed during the Winter, the lager-beer proper and bock-beer, which contains more malt-extract than lager-beer, and is therefore the strongest of the three. The chemical constituents of lager-beer are, according to Prof. JUSTUS VON LIEBIG, the renowned German chemist, as follows: Alcohol from 2.9 to 5 per cent.; solid substances, as starch-gum, sugar and vegetable albumen, from 4 to 8 per cent.; carbonic acid from 0.13 to 0.18 per cent.; water from 88.5 to 92 per cent. The proportion of alcohol contained in it is small, as appears from the above analysis, and in this respect it widely differs from distilled liquors. Lager-beer is a spirituous beverage, and is intoxicating if taken in excessive quantities. According to LIEBIG's doctrine it produces in the human body nothing but fat. MOLESCHOTT, the well-known German naturalist, says that good lager-beer is just as nutritious a fruits are. The hop-bitter contained in lager-beer, according to some authorities, imparts to it tonic properties, which make it an invigorating beverage. Lager-beer, these authorities assert, favors the process of digestion by increasing the quantity of digestive secretions in the stomach and strengthens the muscular activity, when relaxed by sickness or long exertion. Good lager-beer is considered by prominent German physiologists quite as healthful to the human body, as tea and coffee. On the other hand, hop-bitter has a somnolent effect. It prevents the beverage from getting sour. Lager-beer seems to be altogether a German invention, and even in this country its manufacture is almost exclusively in the hands of Germans. Large quantities of it are brewed every Winter, and even, to some extent, during the Summer, in places where there is a large German population—for instance, in this City, in Newark, N. J., in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and many smaller places, chiefly at the West. The lager-beer brewed and sold at Milwaukee, Wis., is considered the best and cheapest of this country. It is the opinion of experienced brewers that the quality and taste of lager-beer depend to some degree upon the water used for it. The sensible Germans of the old country as well as of this, like those of all other nations, consider fresh water the best and healthiest of all drinks. If they feel inclined to take something stronger, when exhausted by hard work or as a matter of social custom, they prefer wine to lager-beer. But the wine is more expensive. As a rule, however, they prefer fermented lager-beer to whisky and other distilled liquors. The quantity of lager-beer consumed in this City is relatively larger than in any other city in the Union, although it cannot be maintained that the Germans of this City individually drink more lager than the Germans of Cincinnati, St. Louis or Chicago. Besides the home-made beverage, lager-beer manufactured at Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Toledo, Ohio, and other places of this country, and sometimes even foreign lager-beer, imported from Germany, is drunk in this City.

Whitsunday at St. Alban's.

The festival of Whitsuntide, or Pentecost, was celebrated with the usual solemnities in the churches both of the Catholic and Episcopal denomination. At St. Albans there was a solemn high mass at 10½ A. M., Rev. Father MORRELL acting as celebrant and Rev. Father NOYES as deacon. The musical exercises were adaptations from MOZART, GOUNOD and MERBECK. There were solemn vespers at this church last evening. The congregation in attendance at both services was large, completely filling the edifice. The celebrant of the mass was habited in a beautifully embroidered cape. The altar was choicely draped and fitted up with floral offerings. After the reading of the first gospel, Father NOYES ascended the pulpit, and preached a sermon based upon the Scripture narration of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, setting forth that this sending of the comforter to them was the fulfillment of the divine promise, and the organization of the Church. There was a large number of communicants at the mass. The mass was celebrated in the same manner as is usual with all solemn celebrations here, and as has already been fully described in the TIMES.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP WESER.

The mails of the steam-ship *Weser*, which vessel left Bremen May 21, and Southampton May 24, and reached this port Saturday night, were delivered at this office yesterday. The advices they contain are later by two days than those at hand by the *China*, on Wednesday.

The *Scotsman* says that letters have been received announcing that Mr. ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, the geologist, who has been on a scientific expedition to the Lipari Islands, was stricken by fever soon after his arrival there, and has suffered so much in health that he has been compelled to abandon his researches, and is now on his way home.

An aggregate meeting of the Jewish congregations of Manchester had been held at the Derby-street School-rooms, Cheetham, in Manchester, "to unite in a petition to Parliament for the abolition of the University tests." There was a numerous attendance.

A communication from Vienna states that since the publication in Austria of the laws on religious liberty, a movement has arisen in the population of that city, which is, to say the least of it, a strange one. In the course of less than two years about 980 persons, of both sexes, have abjured Christianity for the Jewish faith, and what is curious is that these perversions are on the increase.

The *Times* of May 22, says that the new Cunard liner *Abyssinia*, of 3,600 tons, went out upon her Admiralty trial on the previous Friday, and ran the measured mile at Wemyss Bay at the rate of fifteen knots per hour. The *Abyssinia* is one of the four new ships fitting out in the Clyde to carry the mails between England and America, under Messrs. CUNARD, BURNS, and MCIVER's contract, which, it will be remembered, they obtained from Her Majesty's Government for eight years, at £70,000 a year. The vessel is one of the finest specimens of naval architecture. The *Abyssinia* is unlike any of the Cunard steamers now afloat, as she is a four decker, and with her heavy iron masts and plumb stem, looks more like a line-of-battle ship than a vessel destined for the great marine service of the Cunard Company.

Count BEUST had addressed a circular to the Austrian diplomatic representatives abroad, respecting the programme of Count POTOCKI's Cisleithan Cabinet. The circular states that this programme contemplates the establishment of a popular Parliament, secure from future mutations by virtue of its election by direct suffrage, and which shall embody the nation's wishes within the limits of the present Constitution, and in no other manner. The appeal to universal suffrage is to be preceded by the dissolution of the Reichsrath and of the several Cisleithan Diets. To the new Diets a plan will be submitted for the enlargement of their autonomy, which will subsequently require to be submitted for approval to the Reichsrath. The Diets will at the same time be called upon to sanction direct elections for the Reichsrath upon a liberal basis. The programme also proposes to strengthen the Upper House by the election of some representatives from the several Cisleithan Diets. In case the Diets refuse to sanction the proposed electoral reform, the Government will be constitutionally empowered to order direct elections. In conclusion, the circular asserts that the Government has had no intention to convoke an Assembly of Notables, but had ever since the commencement of its constitutional action desired to arrive at a mutual understanding by taking direct counsel with the leaders of all parties and nationalities.

SPAIN.

The Crown of Spain—Espartero's Declination of the Diadem.

The following is the correspondence between PRIM and ESPARTERO, carried by Señor MADOZ:

GEN. PRIM TO GEN. ESPARTERO.

SERENISIMO SEÑOR: The Government of his Highness, the Regent of the Kingdom, believe the time has come to terminate the revolutionary work with the election of a monarch. The worthy Ministers of the present Government, over which I have the honor to preside, are animated by the most patriotic sentiments.

On hearing of the name of a monarch, the friends of your Highness suggest that of the pacificator of Spain [illegible] for this post.

Duly authorized by the Government, as on analogous occasions, I will esteem it a favor of your Highness if you will deign to tell us if you will accept the crown of Spain, in case the Cortes elect you.

The Government have no candidate, but this makes it their duty to prevent any fraction agitating in favor of a candidate who would not accept.

Your Highness will comprehend the patriotism with which the Government work in this case by consulting you as they do, hereby remitting the letter by our old friend, His Excellency Señor Don PASCUAL MADOZ, Deputy to the Cortes, who is most attached to Your Highness.

I remain, with the greatest consideration, &c.,

EL MARQUES DE LOS CASTILLEJOS.

GEN. ESPARTERO TO GEN. PRIM.

To His Excellency the Marquez de los Castillejos:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: His Excellency Señor Don PASCUAL MADOZ has delivered to me the communication of your Excellency, asking me if I would accept the crown of Spain in case the Cortes elected me. I feel in the depth of my heart the consideration I owe to the Government over which your Excellency so worthily presides, and I must say that I am ever disposed to give my life for the liberty and the good of my country; but a duty of conscience obliges me respectfully to declare that it would not be possible for me to accept that exalted charge, for my health and my years would not permit me to discharge it.

I remain, with all consideration, &c.,

EL DUQUE DE LA VICTORIA.

PORTUGAL.

The Successful Military Insurrection in Lisbon—Consequent Sensation in Madrid—Saldanha in Favor of an Iberian Union.

Madrid (May 20) Correspondence Times.

The news of the successful military insurrection in Lisbon has created a great sensation in Madrid, as might be expected from the close connection between Spain and Portugal. Some months ago I wrote you an account of the state of popular dissatisfaction with the Ministry of the Duke DE LOULE, to whom the young King stuck with such pertinacity, and of the quarrel between the Prime Minister and the Duke DE SALDANHA. Since then the agitation, led on by the veteran soldier, the pet of the army, has continued, and culminated yesterday in his forcing the King to dismiss the Ministry, and to substitute one under himself. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning he placed himself, notwithstanding the weight of eighty-two years, at the head of a few regiments, which, to the cry of "Viva Saldanha," marched to the royal palace. The regiments garrisoning the palace had a short encounter with them, resulting in a few killed and wounded on both sides, and the ultimate fraternization of the two forces. SALDANHA then entered the palace, and held a long conference with the King, who, yielding to the pressure, sent for the Duke DE LOULE, and told him the Ministry must resign, and be replaced by one under SALDANHA, which was instantly done. By 8 o'clock, it is said, the soldiers had returned to their quarters, and perfect tranquility reigned. Until more details are known, it is impossible to say whether SALDANHA merely aimed at a change of Ministries, or whether the affair may not end in a change of dynasties, and possibly in hastening the union of Spain and Portugal. This idea is very much believed in here, and it is said to have been long a pet scheme of SALDANHA's.

The Spanish Government received the following telegram yesterday afternoon from their Ambassador in Lisbon, Señor FERNANDES DE LOS RIOS:

LISBON, May 19.

At 1 o'clock this morning there broke out simultaneously in the Castle of St. George and in the Infantry Barrack, No. 5, an insurrectionary movement, initiated to the cry of "*Viva Saldanha.*" The greater part of the Tenth Regiment, and the half of the battalions of Nos. 5 and 15, with some artillery, joined in it. SALDANHA placed himself at their head, and directed himself to the Palace. The Palace was garrisoned by the First Regiment of Infantry and some lancers and artillery. On the approach of SALDANHA's column, the garrison opened fire, which was replied to by the former, and there were some killed and wounded on both sides. The garrison ultimately went over to SALDANHA, who entered the palace at 4 o'clock this morning. After a long conference with His Majesty, the Duke DE LOULE was sent for, and presented the resignation of the Ministry. SALDANHA was then charged with the formation of a new one, remaining himself as President and Minister of War. At 8 the troops returned to their quarters. The population presented their ordinary aspect. It is said that in Oporto and other places there have been movements and manifestations, but this is not yet confirmed.

After the reading of this dispatch in the Cortes, Minister RIVERO, in reply to a question, said the Spanish Government were not aware what banner the Duke DE SALDANHA had raised, but they all knew who he was and what he wanted. The Deputies could form their own opinions on the events, but the Government had to maintain a prudent reserve.

In political circles here a belief exists that the Duke DE SALDANHA intends to do all he can in favor of the Iberian union. Were such a plan accomplished, it would certainly put an end to some of the vexed questions now agitating Spain.

THE ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

The Seven-Fold Murder near Uxbridge—A Whole Family Butchered.

From the Daily News, May 24.

One of the most extraordinary tragedies which has taken place for many years was discovered last evening at the village of Denham, about two miles from Uxbridge. It seems that a family named MARSHALL resided at a cottage in that village, the husband carrying on business as an engraver. Besides MARSHALL, there lived in the cottage his wife and three children, whose ages ran between three and nine years, and also the mother and sister of MARSHALL. This day (Tuesday) had been fixed for the marriage of the sister, and it is to the fact of her wedding dress being brought home that the discovery of the murder is to be attributed. Nothing had been seen of the murdered persons since Saturday; but upon a young girl going to the cottage yesterday with the garment referred to, and gaining no reply, the neighbors had their suspicions aroused, and an entry was soon effected into the house. A scene of the most horrible description then presented itself. On the ground-floor the bodies of Mrs. MARSHALL and her sister-in-law were found quite dead—the former lying on her back, and the latter, who had her night-dress on and was evidently preparing for bed, was placed across her. Both had their heads fearfully mutilated, and the absence of blood about the place was remarked by those who witnessed the dreadful discovery. At the right hand, on entering the cottage, and near the fire-place, three children belonging to MARSHALL were also found with their heads frightfully battered, and also quite dead. The mother of MARSHALL was likewise found, having been brutally murdered in the same way; and on entering the shop where MARSHALL had been at work, wearing a smock-frock, his body was also found. It was covered with sacks, and it was apparent that he had had a desperate struggle. His hands were scratched in several places, and there were marks as if he had been dragged about the ground. His head had also been beaten in in the same manner as those of the other victims. There was another child belonging to MARSHALL—a little boy, aged sixteen months—who had been sent to his grandmother's to be "out of the way" during the wedding of MARSHALL's sister; and but for that circumstance there is very small doubt that the little creature would have been added to the list of the murdered members of the family. The medical gentlemen called were Drs. FERRIS and MACNAMARA, and it is their opinion that the awful deed has been perpetrated as long since as Saturday night or Sunday morning. The county constabulary have been unable, up to the present time, to obtain any clue as to the murderer, or the cause of the dreadful crime. A forge hammer and an ordinary ax—with which the murders are supposed to have been committed—have been discovered with traces of blood upon them. Whatever the motive by which the murderer or murderers—for it seems difficult to imagine the fearful work can have been done by one person—robbery does not seem to have been the object, for nothing appears to have been disturbed; the rings and several articles of jewelry worn by the unfortunate persons not having been removed.

The excitement in the village is intense. MARSHALL and his wife and sister were, it is said, much respected by their neighbors.

CHRISTIAN CONGRESS.

Meeting in London in Approval of the Proposed Conference in New-York of Protestant Christians of all Nations.

A public meeting was held, May 23, at the Mansion House, in London, to take into consideration the proposed Conference, to be held at the invitation of Christians, at New-York, in the month of September next. The Lord Mayor was in the chair. The company included Lord Chichester, Lord Alfred Churchill, the Bishop of Ripon, Rev. T. Binney, Mr. Kennaway, M. P., Rev. Dr. Stoughton, &c. The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, explained that, although the meeting was called by the friends of the Evangelical Alliance, it was not a meeting of that body, since many present, like himself, were not members of it. His own opinion was that this invitation from America should be answered by the whole people of England, and that could best be done by a meeting held in London, at the Mansion House, and presided over by the Lord Mayor. Our common Protestantism was no doubt overlaid by a great amount of noise, and the time was come when calmly and quietly as Christians they should submit that there was such a thing left in the world as a sound, old Protestantism. It was their duty to uphold the evangelical strength of the people of America. Rev. Dr. SCHAFF explained how the meeting had arisen, and reviewed the Conferences previously held in London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva and Amsterdam. The Earl of CHICHESTER moved, "That the meeting, having heard with much interest the statements explaining the objects and arrangements for carrying out the proposed Conference of Christians of various lands about to be held in the United States, are of opinion that there are indications in the present day, especially in the state of Christian Europe, that loudly call for united action on the part of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in spirit and in truth. They hail, therefore, with satisfaction the projected Conference as likely in their judgment to exercise a beneficial influence upon nations, and upon the Church of God throughout the world." He agreed that the present times were such that there was a peculiar obligation upon all Christians to endeavor to unite more than they had ever hitherto done. The Bishop of Ripon, in seconding the resolution, said that, although not a member of the Evangelical Alliance, he sympathized with the present movement, because he believed the Conference would be a most important manifestation to the world of the deep unity which existed among real Christians. Protestants were often taunted with a want of unity, and it was said the only church which possessed unity was the corrupt and apostate Church of Rome. That assumption was utterly false. However much Protestants might be divided upon non-essentials, they were agreed upon all fundamental articles of faith; and the points upon which they agreed were more than those upon which they differed. The approaching Conference, he believed, would be a witness to Protestant truth, and a proof that it was not a mere negation. Rev. T. BINNEY supported the motion. He had been honored by a direct invitation to the Conference, and very much regretted his inability to make the necessary effort. It was exceedingly appropriate that while a Council was sitting at Rome with the object of spreading all over the world a system of error and superstition, a Conference of Evangelical Protestants should be held in the New World. He was much obliged to Mr. DISRAELI for his extended parable, *Lothair*, which was one of the finest anti-Romanist publications he had ever seen. On the motion of Mr. MACFIE, M. P., seconded by Dr. BLACKWELL, and supported by Mr. KENNAWAY, M. P., thanks were voted to the Americans for their kind invitation, and hopes were expressed that the peace, and amity, and Christian charity which both countries desired, would be much strengthened by the Conference. A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, on the motion of Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL, Hon. Mr. JOCELYN, and Rev. Mr. JOBSON, President of the Wesleyan Conference, concluded the proceedings.

CONSTITUTIONAL FRANCE.

The Acceptance of the Plebiscitum by the Nation—The French Press on the Emperor's After-speech.

The address of the Emperor NAPOLEON in acknowledgment of the formal announcement of the results of the vote on the *plebiscitum*, delivered in Paris, May 21, appeared in full in the TIMES of the following day. We append the opinions of the principal French journals on the speech. The general opinion among the moderate papers of all shades is favorable. The *Journal des Débats* regarded the sentiments expressed as liberal, and, if acted upon in a judicious spirit, they may tend to the restoration of public confidence in the Government and the Chamber. The organs of the extreme Right, the *Pays* and the *Peuple*, are equally satisfied, and interpret the sentences specially addressed to the Legislative body as a pledge that the present Chamber will be permitted to complete the legal term of its existence. The *Patrie*, the *Constitutionnel*, and the *Moniteur* unreservedly approve the speech, while the *Français* rejoices to find the Emperor no longer condemns a Parliamentary system, but takes exception to the statement that the constitution is now beyond all controversy, as it holds that the various measures of reform indicated by the Emperor, and which it thoroughly approves, can only be properly carried out by the further development of political freedom. The clerical *Univers* is dissatisfied with the speech, which appears to it to have been conceived under the influence of one dominant idea—that of authority; but its special objection consists in the fact that no allusion is made to religious interests. The *Presse* approved the speech, but considers that it will be impossible to prevent constitutional discussions. The *Journal de Paris* congratulates the Emperor upon his moderation and good sense in resisting the reactionary suggestions of those who would have had him convert the great plebiscitary victory into an excuse for adopting a retrograde policy. The *Liberté* considers the speech an honest and straightforward declaration, and the *Opinion Nationale* is pleased to find in it no indication of a desire to retrograde upon the questions of prestige or of personal power, but it does not admit that the present Constitution is so perfect as to preclude the necessity for discussing improvements in the future. The *Gazette de France*, on the contrary, sees in the speech a renewed coloration of the right of personal government—a view which is shared by the *Union*. The *Temps* is not pleased with the speech, in which it finds no trace of a real desire to adopt in practice real liberal principles. The *Rappel* and the other "Red" journals, of course, condemn it upon many and opposite grounds; but all merging into the usual formula of that party—that under the Empire liberty is impossible, that Parliamentary government, as at present practiced, is a sham, and that only under a Republic can the real wishes of France be carried out and her glory and prosperity be assured.

Death of a Noted Tenant of the French War Office.

The French papers announce the death of Jacko, the famous parrot in the War Office in Paris. Jacko was first brought into the office in 1830, by Marshal SOULT, and he remained for forty years at his post, unaffected by revolutions or party conflicts. After a time he came to be looked upon as an indispensable appendage of the War Department, and when there was a Cabinet crisis people used to ask who was to get, not the War Office portfolio, but the War Office parrot. Though he served under eighteen different Ministers, he always remained consistent to the principles which were instilled into him when he first entered office. Both under the Republic and the Second Empire he remained a staunch royalist, and there were few members of his party who spoke their minds with so much frankness. One day his repeated cries of "Vive le roi" so annoyed Marshal LEROY DE ST. ARNAUD when he was War Minister that he ordered the indiscreet bird to be turned out. Jacko had a friend, however, in the porter, who took him into his lodge and taught him to add, "DE ST. ARNAUD" to his usual cry. The bird was then put back into his room, and as the Marshal was passing screamed out, "Vive le roi DE ST. ARNAUD!" "A la bonne heure," said the Minister, and Jacko was at once retaken in favor. Of late years the clerks tried to teach him "Vive l'Empereur!" but he never could bring out the entire sentence without tremendous efforts. He got on very well as far as "Vive l'Empe——" but at this point he seemed to choke, his feathers stood on end, and his eyes rolled with an anxious expression as if he felt his conscience reproaching him. At last, after several minutes' intense struggling, he would jerk out the last syllable "—reur" in a [illegible]. He died [illegible] after the Duchess of BERRY, and on the anniversary of the death of NAPOLEON I., three days before the plebiscitum.

THE CANADIAN TROUBLE.

Singular Attitude of the Toronto "Globe"—What the Popular Sentiment Really is—The Grand Trunk Railway—The Crops.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Thursday, June 2, 1870.

As I wrote you yesterday from Montreal, the prompt and decided action of the United States Government in arresting Gens. O'NEIL, GLEASON, DONNELLY and other leaders in the Fenian organization who have made themselves conspicuous in the recent troubles along the frontier, is being met by a generous recognition on this side by the great bulk of the people. This is the more noticeable in consequence of the bitterness displayed by the Toronto *Globe*, a paper that wields great influence in the Province of Ontario, and frequently moulds public opinion. The editorials in the *Globe* relative to the Fenian raid have been marked by excessive rancor until the people have begun to wonder at the cause. When the Fenians first began their aggressive movements on the border, the tone of this newspaper escaped general observation amid the excitement that naturally prevailed. But as the actual situation began to be fully understood it was noticed more generally, as it stood alone in a great measure in its persistent vituperation and abuse of President GRANT and his Administration. The *Globe* of yesterday, in alluding to the arrest of the Fenian leaders by the American Government, says:

"Very possibly their detention may be short and merely formal, as in 1866. It will be for our Government to determine whether a demand shall be made for their surrender under the Extradition treaty. That the terms of that treaty cover the case is hardly doubtful. Although no murder was actually committed, O'NEIL and his associates certainly came into Canada with the design of committing murder."

This is simply nonsense, as will be readily seen by the careful reader, for the reason that none of the Fenian leaders crossed the border. Indeed, the *Globe* combats its own suggestion in the next paragraph, as follows:

"A few of the cut-throats have fallen into our hands, and they have scarcely had time to learn the character of their prison accommodation, before we have homilies on mercy read to us by the American Press. Nay, we actually hear of efforts being made by influential Fenians (save the mark!) to enlist the President of the United States in their favor; and the talk goes that already the Secretary of State is in communication with the British Minister on the subject. The force of impudence could no farther go. There is not a felon in any of our jails but has a better plea for being dealt gently with than they have. No doubt it would be quite in keeping with the late miserable conduct of Minister THORNTON to have the whole affair gravely discussed, and a strong appeal made to the Imperial authorities to use their good offices with Canada."

The *Globe* is, however, adroit enough to touch the key-note of public sentiment, by insisting that stern justice must be dealt to the Fenian captives, and says that

"These men are prisoners, charged for the second time with high crimes and misdemeanors; and we have in Canada tribunals perfectly competent to deal with them. To those tribunals let them go. What may be their decisions we seek neither to anticipate nor in any way to influence. Let the ruffians have justice, fair, full and complete; and let every outside influence seeking to sway that be repudiated with indignation. Leniency was carried to a very undue extent in 1866. * * * There must be an end put, once and for all, to the idea so prevalent among even those who should know better, that a Fenian incursion into Canada for the purposes of plunder and bloodshed is no more than a pleasant Summer jaunt."

I need not quote the language of other prominent journals, for they all breathe the same healthy tone in dealing with the question, which they rightly agree is a peculiarly delicate one. From the East to the West the Canadian Press, with the solitary exception already quoted, unite in praising the action of the authorities on your side of the line, and are seemingly quite content to leave the further disposition and fate of the imprisoned Fenian leaders in the hands of President GRANT and his advisers. They seem to fully believe in the honest intentions of the President to enforce the laws and punish the leaders now awaiting trial, and the result is a gratifying one to the American visitor, for the difficulties are not so well understood here as on the other side.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR THE FENIANS.

I find that many persons in Canada entertain the idea that there exists a decided undercurrent of sympathy in the United States for the Fenians and their foolish project of helping Ireland by attacking Canada. The statement is frequently made that the preparations for the raids are well known to be in progress, and are nevertheless allowed to go on unchecked. The inference is naturally drawn that the toleration thus manifested is in itself quite sufficient to encourage the Fenians to project and carry into execution hostile movements against the Canadian border, and the result cannot but prove hurtful to the future peaceful relations between the two countries. It seems difficult to make Canadians understand that the great bulk of the American people regard the Fenian movement simply as being instituted and carried on by a few ambitious and wholly unscrupulous men, for the furtherance of their own aggrandizement and the possession of power, beside the accumulation of large sums of money for their individual benefit. They cannot understand here that organizations like the Cuban Junta and the Fenian Brotherhood are simply tolerated in the United States, because it is next to impossible to check their growth, though the Government is never slow to act when overt acts are committed against the peace of friendly powers. When the action of our Government is shown to be consistent, whether Cuba or Canada is concerned, I find that the fact is admitted, and conversation on the Fenian question, now universally indulged in, flows on in a more amiable mood.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Canadians are very proud of their railway, which runs through the entire length of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and I have been frequently amused by the laudations of the natives upon the speed of trains and the conduct of the road. To the American tourist, the Grand Trunk is at times intolerable, for it proves a very rough road to travel. For several years before Mr. BRYDGES assumed control of the road, the rolling-stock and track of the Company was permitted to run out of repair, and the road fell into a very bad state indeed. But recently extraordinary improvements have been made, and better things may be looked for. But there are many queer arrangements yet about the concern. For instance, travelers bound from Quebec or Montreal to the Far West are compelled to remain over at Toronto from midnight until 8 the next morning, owing to the want of connection with the Great Western road. This defect is diverting from the Grand Trunk considerable through travel. Then, again, the wants of local travel are not properly considered or supplied, as there are only three trains run for way traffic each day, and only one of them, the through express, is available in going any considerable distance. In the hands of an American, unhampered with the interference of Government officials, at every turn, the value of the Grand Trunk would rapidly increase, and the Canadian people would more fully appreciate the benefits of their railway.

ALARMING CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The continued drougth in this region is a subject of much alarm to the Canadian farmers and the mercantile community, who so greatly depend upon the agriculturists. Rain, in any decided or beneficial quantities, has not fallen in the Dominion for several weeks, and as the Summer weather comes on here in a sudden manner, and rapidly grows in intensity, the young crops are literally being burned up. The appearance of the fields is quite desolate, as scarcely anything beyond the grass has been fairly started into growing life. If rain does not come soon the Canadian crops will be much lessened in bulk, even if they are not totally ruined in some sections. Even the household gardens are suffering, and the price of vegetables continues at a scale hitherto unprecedented in Canada of late years, and the consequence is much alarm throughout the entire country. The rivers are diminishing in volume, and as the streams are already unable to bear the usual supply of saw-logs, even the lumbering trade is languishing. Three days' good rain would afford decided relief and benefit, and the prayer for such a boon is already an earnest one.

G. F. W.

Strategy in Love—The Final Triumph of Virtue.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, June 2.

Three years ago a German family residing in a small country town in the interior of the Fatherland, decided to move to this country. They were poor, and had not sufficient means to transport the entire family, and it was decided that the eldest daughter, a charming young lady of some seventeen Summers, should be left among their friends, while the rest of the family tried to seek their fortunes in the New World. A young man who had for some time been paying his addresses to the young lady in question, thought that the golden opportunity for him to win her hand had at length arrived, and so he made an offer of marriage, consulting only the old gentleman, and telling him that he was devoted to his daughter, and would not only accompany the family to America, but would bear the entire expenses of the young lady. The offer was accepted, and the young lady promised in marriage. The family, accompanied by the young gentleman, came on to Pittsburg, and the young man here left them to seek his fortunes in the West, going to Milwaukee, Wis., with the intention of returning at an early day to claim his bride. Circumstances prevented him from returning until one day last week, when he came back and claimed the hand of his fair—well, we will call her CHRISTINA. But, alas! for his expectations, the young lady had given her affections and plighted her troth to another, in the shape of one of the workmen in a rolling mill in the Ninth Ward. Enraged at this sudden gloom cast over his prospects, the young man sought the aid of the law, and determined that if he could not marry the young lady he would at least be compensated for the expenses he had been to in bringing her to America. So he commenced a civil suit for money expended in bringing the fair CHRISTINA to America. Among the items in the bill were the passage money, pay for four tickets to New-York theatres and sundry bottles of wine and glasses of the "good old lager-beer." The bill which he presented footed up $265, and he said to CHRISTINA, "settle this bill or marry me." She decided to let the case come before the Alderman and have a hearing. At the hearing an acute attorney, who had been engaged for the young lady, questioned the young man closely, and the bill of damages was reduced to $42. Still the anxious young man insisted that the bill should be paid or matrimony ensue. At this point the Pittsburg lover, whom the young lady really wished to marry, stepped up and paid the $42, and as a result there will probably soon be a wedding.

A Petition to Congress in Behalf of American Commerce.

The following petition is on the desk at the Corn Exchange, awaiting signatures, of which it has already received a large number:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We the undersigned merchants, ship-owners, and others interested in the American carrying trade, an industry which has been nearly destroyed by foreign competition, beg earnestly to advocate the passage of the bill "To encourage the building of ships for the foreign trade and for other purposes," introduced in the Senate by Hon. Z. CHANDLER, as a truly patriotic and impartial measure. The first section grants to American ship-builders all that they can possibly demand. The justice of the provisions of the second section can be disputed by none, and the third section meets the requirements of our ship-owners and of the general public. The bill is a fair and statesmanlike compromise, and we sincerely trust that your honorable bodies will not adjourn without testifying your interest in the commercial prosperity of our country by the speedy passage of this bill.

Church Dedication in Jersey City.

The ceremony of dedicating St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, on Mercer-street, Jersey City, took place at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, in the presence of an immense congregation. Rev. Dr. CARRIGAN, Vicar-General of the Diocese of New-Jersey, and Vice-President of Seton Hall College, Orange, officiated, assisted by Father CORRIGAN, Rector of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City. Father CODY preached the dedicatory sermon, which was brief but impressive. The new church has been erected to supply a long-existing necessity occasioned by the increasing Roman Catholic population of Jersey City. The present parish of St. Peter's will be divided—one part of the congregation henceforth worshiping in St. Bridget's, and the remaining and greater portion in the large and magnificent church of St. Peter's, on Grand-street. The edifice yesterday consecrated is a frame structure, with brick basement, erected at moderate expense, and only designed to be temporary, as the Catholics own four lots in the same locality, on which they contemplate raising a durable, commodious and elegant church as soon as practicable.

AN EDITOR APPRECIATED.—We are glad always to chronicle the reward of first-rate talent, enterprise, pluck and tact—all of which are needed in the building up of a new paper in the Metropolis, and all of which have been strikingly displayed by Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., in his editorial conduct of the *Star*, a paper which he has almost created out of nothing. It was a fitting recognition that the trustees of this vigorous and flourishing paper should, as they did yesterday, take advantage of Mr. HOWARD's thirty-fifth birthday to present him with a splendid gold watch, and to ask his permission to have his salary raised from $6,000 to $8,000 a year. We have little doubt that this modest request was complied with. Serves him right.—*Evening Mail.*

THOMAS GALLAGHER entered JAMES GALLAGHER's saloon, in Sixth-avenue, last night, refused to pay for what he had ordered, attacked the saloon-keeper, robbed him of $15, and stabbed him twice in the cheek. He was duly arrested and his victim sent to the hospital.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HENRIETTA TEMPLE; A Love Story. By Right Hon. B. DISRAELI. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1870.

The comet-like success of *Lothair* is of course followed by a train of all the old starlets and asteroids of fiction that first embellished Mr. DISRAELI's political course, illumined his peculiar and versatile genius, and now assist in making up the constellation of his fame. After *Lothair*, as is natural, we are to have new editions of *The Young Duke*, *Venitia*, *Coningsby*, and the rest. *Henrietta Temple* is unique in this: It is a love story pure and simple. It is so old-fashioned in tone, so strained in metaphor, so extravagant in hyperbole, that to modern eyes—we know not whether to rejoice or to grieve that it is so—it seems almost ridiculous. The letters of Ferdinand to Henrietta can only be exceeded for overwrought passion and rhetorical flourish by one thing in the world, and that is the letters of Henrietta to Ferdinand. We are irresistibly reminded, in reading either correspondence, of burlesque, and we ask ourselves whether this is the fault of the letters or our own. Have we become so passionless, so business-like and so automatic that the outgush of pure young hearts, meeting each other with all the rapture of first love, is merely absurd? Or are the missives themselves intrinsically exaggerated and silly? No doubt both questions may be truthfully answered in the affirmative. We have not, as a rule, sufficient sympathy with the spontaneous effusion of youthful passion. The hard clash of worldly competition, the marriage of convenience, the habit of concealing genuine emotion, which so naturally leads to the encouragement of satirical literature and to ironical habits of expression—all tend to make a love story like *Henrietta Temple* appear stilted and unreal. The master passion is not conveyed in our day by the words and phrases that imparted it in the last century, or even fifty years ago. Compare the love-making in RICHARDSON's novels, or even that in the "School for Scandal," with the love-making of ANTHONY TROLLOPE's stories, or of plays like "School," and it becomes plain enough how unsuited is the language of our ancestors to the modern requirements of our own day. Love itself has not changed—at least, we will hope it has not—but the speech that describes it has undergone greater mutations than our dress, so that the love-talk of three generations back seems to us as funny as the hoops, and ruffs, and buckles, and knee-breeches of the same period. For all this, there is about both a certain archæological curiosity, and, with reflection, we shall see that there is something more. No observant eye can fail to perceive that there is a growing tendency to revert to the antique, so that what we thought in youth almost unpleasantly old-fashioned, is becoming now that which is most in vogue—the supremest *ton*. Our costumes, our books, our furniture, are all reverting to the models and tastes of the last century, or even to those of an earlier date, so that the ladies and the libraries and the drawing-rooms, whose appearance is most suggestive of our great-great-grandmothers, are in the highest fashion of our own immediate time. And this prompts the momentous question, may not our modes of expression return, like those of our attire and equipage, to the old forms? May not the high-flung chivalry, the romantic polysyllables of Capt. Armine, again come to be regarded, as Mr. DISRAELI when he wrote them evidently regarded them, as the choicest type of well-bred gallantry? There is fair warrant for the supposition. At all events we may be wise to avoid laughing at what fashion may in no long time require us in good faith and sober earnest to employ. But with all allowance for this possibility, and with all admiration for the luxuriant imagination and dramatic susceptibility which give Mr. DISRAELI so keen a feeling for the accessories of situation and the development of character, it cannot be denied that his sentiment is sometimes out of drawing, or what we Yankees might call "highfalutin'." The disposition which is chastened and toned down in *Lothair*, in *Henrietta Temple* is vivid, if not glaring. Still, the latter story will be read with great interest, even by those to whom it is a tale twice told. It is pleasant to recur to the warmth and delicious ecstacy of early feeling, even when it can never more revive for us. And among winding green lanes, amid the scent of flowers and new-mown hay, or among the rocks and sands that lean down to the sea, we can fancy that many will read *Henrietta Temple* this season with lively, and some with tearful interest, while they rejoice that the versatile author has erred in the way he has, rather than—like the majority of late novelists—on a side precisely opposite.

MISS VAN KORTLAND. A Novel. By the Author of "My Daughter Elinor." New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

In a different sense from the verses spoken of in SHERIDAN's play, the book before us presents a rivulet of narrative meandering through a meadow of unnecessary accompaniments of character and dialogue. The story relates to the love making of four pretty-well-defined personages, in whose fate the author makes us feel tolerably interested. The adjuncts chiefly consist of the sayings and doings of sundry very tiresome people, who are intended to appear eccentric but who become merely unbearable. The humor of the book has been apparently thrown in on the same principle as that on which low comic parts are introduced into melodrama, and is equally disconnected with the main action of the tale. The mining districts of Pennsylvania must be extremely favorable to odd developments of character, if we may judge by the profusion of originals to which the author introduces us in that locality. An acquaintance with them in real life must, however, be somewhat depressing, if they are as equally destitute of individual variety as the samples depicted here. There is throughout the book an amount of iteration of the same characteristic remarks by these people, that is significant either of sad poverty of expression among the originals themselves, or a wonderful lack of invention in their describer. The leading characters are drawn in a way which suggests a somewhat weak imitation of the author of *Guy Livingstone*. The central figure, Gay Van Kortland, is a New-York belle possessing more than the usual power of fascination joined to an amazing brilliancy of talk, and a considerable contempt for social conventionalities. Her admirer-in-chief, Noel Seaton, is one of those lazy, cynical, versatile and rather unprincipled gentlemen who have become so popular in one class of modern fiction. The prevalence of the type will be recognized in touches like these: "The delicate white hand that looked as fine as a woman's," but "was strong and unyielding as an iron palm in a velvet glove, and the graceful, almost femininely perfect frame, with its slow, indolent movements," which "was capable of supporting fatigues that a person with twice his appearance of strength could not have endured." We could suggest to the author, who has shown himself capable of better things, that to the mass even of ordinary readers this sort of writing has become very stale, and that by one who appears honestly anxious to cultivate the scanty crop of native fiction the exhausted mannerism of English writers ought to be carefully avoided. Nor can we say that the device by which the lovers of the story are made to keep up a mutual misunderstanding until the last chapter but one, is at all probable or intelligible. There is some natural and affecting writing in describing the intercourse between Margaret Dane and Alan Prescott, but the portraits of both are too hastily outlined to awaken the interest which ought to have attached to the current of their affection. Altogether, *Miss Van Kortland* is of a very unequal and disappointing character, though in parts giving evidence of a power which, directed into a proper channel, would be productive of more enduring results.

A TREATISE ON THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF MARRIAGE. By HUGH DAVEY EVANS, LL.D. With a Biographical Sketch of the Author, and an Appendix containing Bishop Andrews' "Discourse against Second Marriage," &c. Now printed for the first time in this country. New-York: Published by HURD & HOUGHTON.

This is a valuable contribution to literature, and its appearance is timely. The author was a learned and able lawyer of Baltimore, who died two years ago and left this book, the result of years of careful study and judicious thought, with the request that it should be published after his death. The work is divided into fifteen chapters. The first sets forth the relations between law, public opinion and conscience, asserting the supremacy of the Divine law. The second chapter shows that the sexes are not equal, but complementary, and therefore fitted for union. The proof of this is given at length, and its ethical consequences enforced by an examination of their moral and intellectual peculiarities. After these introductory chapters, the Christian doctrine of marriage is discussed in ten chapters, with great fullness and clearness. It is shown that marriage is not only a civil contract, but also a Divine institution, and that its essence consists in the indissoluble union of one man to one woman, sanctioned by the consent of the parties and the blessing of God. From such a union three things are logically deduced, viz.: the exclusiveness of marriage as opposed to polygamy, its indissolubleness as opposed to divorce, and the obedience of the wife to the husband. The closing chapters relate to impediments to marriage and the choice of a partner. The work is written from the most rigid and conservative stand-point, and some of its conclusions will meet serious question—such as for instance that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is incestuous, and that adultery by the husband is not a cause for divorce. But with a few exceptions, the book is valuable as an attempt to counteract the growing tendency to loose ideas upon the marriage relation, the disregard of its sacred ties, and the progress of Mormonism, free-love, and similar abominations. We regret to notice occasional carelessness in the mechanical execution of the volume, such as is not often found in the books of this house.

WARP AND WOOF. A Book of Verse. By SAMUEL WILLOUGHBY DUFFIELD. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co., No. 770 Broadway. 1870.

Mr. DUFFIELD is a graceful, scholarly, if not a strikingly-imaginative writer, whose name has for some time been familiar to readers of our foremost literary papers and magazines. The present volume is made up, we believe, chiefly of pieces first printed in different periodicals and now collected. They are of various merit, but all indicate a practiced and polished hand, with perhaps a trifle too much fondness for moralizing. "Atalanta and Hippomenes" gives the reader an opportunity of comparing Mr. DUFFIELD's method with Mr. MORRIS' in his relation of the same legend. A translation of "Dies Iræ" is given which we do not find very good. The poem quoted below is a fair sample of the DUFFIELD's style and power:

UNDER-GRADUATE ORIOLES. On a picture by MRS. EMMA SELIGMAN, Philadelphia, March 5, 1867.

Four little mouths agape forever;
  Four little throats which are never full;
Four little nestlings, who discover
  One big worm by a mighty pull.

Up on a limb—the lazy fellow!
  Perches the father bold and gay;
Proud of his coat of black and yellow,
  Always singing throughout the day.

Close at their side the watchful mother,
  Quietly sober in dress and song,
Chooses her place, and asks no other,
  Flying and gleaning all day long.

Four little mouths in time grow smaller;
  Four little throats in time are filled;
Four little nestlings quite appall her,
  Spreading their wings for the sun to gild.

Lazy no longer sits the father;
  His is the care of the singing school;
He must teach them to fly and gather
  Splendid worms by the nearest pool.

Swinging away the shaken branches,
  Under the light of the happy sun;
Dropping through blossoms like avalanches—
  Father Oriole's work is done.

Four little beaks their mouths embolden;
  Four little throats are round and strong;
Four little nestlings fledged and golden
  Graduate in the world of song.

MEMOIR OF REV. JOHN SCUDDER, M. D., THIRTY-SIX YEARS MISSIONARY IN INDIA. By Rev. J. B. WATERBURY, D. D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

Dr. SCUDDER was one of the earliest and most distinguished among American Protestant missionaries. He left a lucrative practice as a physician in this City, in obedience to what he considered a call of duty to preach the gospel to the heathen, and for more than a generation he labored with an enthusiasm which discouragements could not damp, nor trials dim, to bring the natives of India under the influence of Christianity. In this work, his education and experience as a physician was of the greatest use to him; and his success was due not only to religious earnestness that amounted almost to fanaticism, and an energy rarely paralleled, but also to his skill as a surgeon, and his whole-souled love of his fellow-men. The work before us is composed mainly of Dr. SCUDDER's letters and of letters to him, and these are very characteristic, showing good judgment on the part of the biographer in their selection. The style of the book is not finished or attractive, but the subject is eminently so. Those who do not sympathize with the decided theology and stern principles of the veteran missionary, will yet admire his sturdy character, his heroic self-denial, and his patient toils; and few will read the book without wishing that more labor had been bestowed upon the delineation of a character so vigorous and original, as that of this true follower of the Apostle Paul in a work of missionary evangelism.

THE FIRST BOOK OF BOTANY. By ELIZA A. YOUMANS. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1870.

This little volume professes to be "designed to cultivate the observing powers of children," a promise which the simple, yet thorough, method of plant analysis is well fitted to fulfill. It is one of those manuals which can be taken up and studied profitably at any age. Its definitions are not too abstruse for childish comprehension, and it contains nothing redundant to unfit it for the use of the uninstructed adult. The author carefully avoids going beyond the sphere of analysis, leaving all reference to the generic or specific names of plants to a more advanced treatise. We are of opinion that a little familiar talk about some of our most common wild-flowers, and their characteristics, would have been a more profitable addendum to the book than the disquisition on the educational claims of botany which is appended. Some such aid to the first attempts at real botanizing is all that is wanted to make the book perfect of its kind.

THE ILIAD OF HOMER. Translated into English verse. By W. G. CALDCLEUGH, Author of "Eastern Tales" and "The Branch and Other Poems." Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1870.

This work Mr. CALDCLEUGH diffidently introduces as "the desultory occupation of a few years." As a curious example of how completely a judicious translator may eliminate all the poetry from the *Iliad*, his version is not without a certain melancholy interest. The problem of finding out in what metre it is written from such lines as

"For Agamemnon insulted Chryses,"

or,

"But Agamemnon was much displeased,"

or,

"Wounded is Diomed Tydeus' son,
Ulysses, also, and Agamemnon,"

may furnish, moreover, desultory occupation for a few years to those of Mr. CALDCLEUGH's friends for whose "amusement it was written," and who may have the necessary leisure. Apart from this, we fear, the author has not greatly enriched the literature of his country.

FEATHERS FOR ARROWS; OR, ILLUSTRATIONS FROM MY NOTE-BOOK. By C. H. SPURGEON. New-York: SHELDON & COMPANY.

The great popular preacher of London has gathered in this volume a variety of his most appropriate illustrations of religious truth, experience and doctrine for the use of his fellow-laborers in the ministry. A large part of these are selected from old English authors. Some are from modern writers in England and America. Excellent indexes of subjects and of Scripture texts facilitate the use of the book by students. We subjoin a few specimens of the illustrations:

"How to deal with the difficulties of the Bible." An old man once said, "For a long period I puzzled myself about the difficulties of Scripture, till at last I came to the resolution that reading the Bible was like eating fish; when I find a difficulty I lay it aside and call it a bone. Why should I choke on the bone when there is so much nutritious meat for me? Some day, perhaps, I may find that even the bone may afford me nourishment."

The influence of communion with God is thus portrayed.

"When you have been sitting in a well-lighted room, and are suddenly called into the outer darkness, how black it seems; and thus when a man has dwelt in communion with God, sin becomes exceeding sinful, and the darkness in which the world lieth appears tenfold night."

Thus he illustrates the advantage of youthful piety:

"In an election, the first votes recorded count all the day long, and so encourage the party all through the anxious hours of polling. When men give in their names for Jesus and his cause in the morning of their lives, their whole existence influences their time, and their encouragement to the good cause is life-long. Young people, remember this!"

THE NATURALIST'S GUIDE. By C. J. MAYNARD. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. 1870.

This is a popular contribution to the science of Ornithology, chiefly with reference to that department of it known as taxidermy, which prescribes the mode of preparing and preserving specimens. Any book which sends men to the fields and woods and gives them a zest for the study and observation of nature has a special value amid the artificial conditions of modern society. The scientific eminence of the author of this treatise is sufficient guarantee for its trustworthiness, and the style in which it is written leaves nothing to be desired on the score of clearness and simplicity. A descriptive catalogue of the birds of Eastern Massachusetts is appended, and including, as it does, short notices of 299 different species, cannot fail to be of great assistance to the student.

LIFTING THE VEIL. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

Two women, both of whom have been bereaved, seek, in friendly conversation, to heal each other's wounds, and find some satisfying comfort. The stronger mind belongs to Agatha, the deeper and more sensitive religious nature to Eleanor. Their thoughts lead them to talk of the life of the soul here, and to discuss with reverence and hope the future life as taught by nature, by the inner consciousness, and by the Scriptures. Many of the subjects discussed have been recently handled from the material stand-point, in Miss PHELPS' book, *Gates Ajar*. In *Lifting the Veil* they are considered from the spiritual point of view, and the general tone of the book may be gathered from the following passage:

"However I may speculate about these things, one thing I know, that I am more certain of than I am of anything else; it is, that the more we think of God and care for Him, the less we will think and care for these (material) things. We dwell so much on them, because we are conscious that we do not love God enough to make His presence happiness, so we try to fill our hearts with chaff. It is *our* Heaven, not God's, that we are seeking; a selfish heaven, of enjoyment our own way rather than His."

The book is sometimes morbid, but it is upon a subject which is full of interest to every thoughtful mind, and will be of great practical utility to persons who are sorrowing for the death of friends.

SWEDENBORG RITE AND THE GREAT MASONIC LEADERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By SAMUEL BESWICK. New-York: Masonic Publishing Company.

The author of this volume has evidently expended great labor and made extended researches in order to give his brother Masons all the information possible relative to SWEDENBORG's connection with Freemasonry. In the volume he enters at considerable length into the general history of Masonry in Europe, shows how the Swedenborgian Rite began, and that Swedenborgian masons were the great leaders of the eighteenth century. He afterward narrates the inception of the rite in America, and its influence in the various lodges. It is a singular fact that SWEDENBORG does not, in any of his writings, allude to the fact that he is a Freemason. This book will be of interest to all Masons, but specially to those of high grade in the craft.

HONOR BRIGHT: A Romance. By the author of "Malbrook." New-York: CARLETON. 1870.

An original little story effectively told. Its chief blemishes consist of a feminine profusion of italics, and a straining after effect in jerky spasmodic paragraphs of interjectional sentiment. Its merits lie in a vigorous directness of narrative, a pretty accurate discrimination and analysis of character, and some perception of the mine of personal experience and incident which lies outside of the much-worn track of ordinary drawing-room novels.

Books Received.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1870. *A Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language*, in which its forms are illustrated by those of the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Gothic, old Saxon, old Friesic, old Norse and old High German. By FRANCIS A. MARCH, Professor of the English language, &c., in Lafayette College.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, 1867. *The Iliad of Homer*. Translated into English blank verse by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Volume II.

—SAMUEL R. WELLS, New-York, 1870. *Life at Home; Or, The Family and Its Members*. By WILLIAM AIKMAN, D. D.

—DODD & MEAD, New-York, 1870. *Mary Osborne*. By JACOB ABBOTT.

—Ibid. *June and Georgie*. By JACOB ABBOTT.

—National Temperance Society, New-York, 1870. *Come Home Mother*. By NELSIE BROOK.

—D. APPLETON & Co., New-York, 1870. *Queen Hortense*, a life picture of the Napoleonic era. An historical novel. By L. MUHLBACH. Translated from the German by CHAPMAN COLEMAN.

—ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston, 1870. *Consolations in Travel; Or, The Last Days of a Philosopher*. By Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, Bart.

—Ibid. *Salmonia; Or, Days of Fly Fishing*. By Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, Bart.

—D. APPLETON & Co., New-York, 1870. *Home Scenes and Heart Studies*. By GRACE AGUILAR.

—ORANGE, JUDD & Co., New-York, 1870. *Peach Culture*. By JAMES ALEXANDER FULTON.

—American Unitarian Association, Boston, 1870. *Steps of Belief; Or, Rational Christianity Maintained Against Atheism, Free Religion and Romanism*. By JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

—American Unitarian Association, Boston, 1870. *Rocks and Shoals. Lectures to Young Men*. By GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

—Ibid. *Daily Bread*, and other stories.

—Ibid. *Head-quarters Grand Army of the Republic, Washington, D. C., 1870.*

—Ibid. *The National Memorial Day*. A Record of Ceremonies over the Graves of the Union Soldiers, May 29 and 30, 1869.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1870. *The History of Queen Hortense*. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

—Ibid. *The Vicar of Bullhampton*. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. With illustrations.

—SHELDON & Co., New-York, 1870. *Sanctum Sanctorum; Or, Proof-sheets from an Editor's table*. By THEODORE TILTON, Editor of the *Independent*.

—MACMILLAN & Co., London and New-York, 1870. *Poems by Frederic W. H. Myers.*

CURRENT NOTES.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston have their annual parade and dinner today.

The Labor Reformers have sixteen votes in the New-Hampshire House of Representatives, the Democrats 114, and the Republicans 188.

NAZARETH HILL, who was accused of stealing a horse in Detroit, has been triumphantly acquitted. There is more good in NAZARETH than he got credit for.

The Governor-General of Canada is soon to visit Montreal and invest PRINCE ARTHUR with the insignia of knighthood of the order of St. Patrick, conferred upon him by the Queen.

So far as we are yet advised Treasurer SPINNER did not yesterday write a letter on the national banks and the funding of the debt. But it should not be forgotten that yesterday was Sunday.

The election for Mayor in Washington, which has been as fiercely contested as if the country's President and entire Congress depended upon the issue, is to be held today. There are 18,490 voters registered, of whom 7,885 are black.

The vote in Minnesota on the 31st ult., upon the proposition to pay the State bonds with internal improvement lands, was very light, probably not more than half the vote of the State being cast. Nearly two-thirds of the votes cast were in favor of the proposition.

The people of Wolfeborough, N. H., held a meeting a day or two ago to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the settlement of the town, but after appointing a committee to consider and report upon the matter adjourned until 1870.

Rochester papers publish a card from the Fenian prisoners, thanking the generous American and Irish citizens who bailed them, and promising that their names shall be cherished in the heart of every true Irishman and lover of liberty.

The Indiana delegation in Congress now consists of seven Republicans and four Democrats, and a correspondent at Indianapolis says that gross mismanagement alone can prevent the Republicans having even a larger number in the next House.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the June statement of the public debt, showing so great a reduction, is exasperating to all tax-payers, and it appeals to Congress resolutely to compel such a reduction of taxation as will bring the rate of payment down to the absolute requirements of the Government.

JEFF. DAVIS was present at the memorial services over the rebel dead in Memphis, Tenn., and a local paper says that while the orator recounted the fadeless glories of the Confederate soldiers there could be observed passing over the calm and philosophic features of Mr. DAVIS sudden flashes of light which bespoke the soldier's heart and great soul within. Possibly the spectator did not read the flashes aright.

The referees in the suit brought by the National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston against the three bondsmen of JAMES D. MARTIN, the defaulting cashier, have reported that each bondsman is indebted to the bank in the sum of $2,800. This is a virtual division of the liability under the bonds ($5,000 each) between the bank and the bondsmen.

"They say" that when a bill to appropriate $5,000 for the Lunatic Asylum in a Southern State was before the Legislature, a dusky member arose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I does tink dat de lunics had ort to be took care ob. I knows a cullered man in my county dat got shot and mortally wounded, and is a cripple for life, an dat man is now living in my county and had ort to be helped."

The Executive Committee appointed by the recent North-western Woman's Suffrage Convention in Chicago has published an address urging organization throughout the North-western States, declaring that to secure the submission by Congress to the States of a woman's suffrage amendment is the first work before them, and proclaiming that now is the time to strike for the principles of liberty and of a purely republican government. Accordingly some of the North-western women are preparing to strike.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., to a Boston paper makes the somewhat remarkable statement that the popular sentiment there favors the election of either Hon. JAMES WILSON or EX-GOV. GOODWIN to the United States Senate to serve at least one year and then resign in favor of some one of the numerous "rings." "Popular sentiment" *may* favor this plan, but, even if that be possible, neither Gen. WILSON nor Gov. GOODWIN is a man to submit to any such arrangement on his part. It will be necessary for "popular sentiment" to select gentlemen of less character than they.

The Hartford *Courant* complains sorely of the glaring disproportion between the several Senatorial Districts in Connecticut, in point of population. The First District is the largest. It casts more than twice as many votes as the districts average; and it is more than twice as large as the Second, Third, Seventh, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Sixteenth; more than three times as large as the Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth; and more than four times as large as the Twentieth and Twenty-first Districts. The *Courant* recommends a new distribution, and that the number of Senators be increased to thirty-six.

The Democrats of the Fourth District of Indiana have nominated Hon. D. S. GOODING for Congress, and at the same time have formally resolved that "the State and the nation owe a debt of lasting gratitude to Indiana's distinguished statesman, Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS, for his invaluable services while honored with a seat in the United States Senate, and for his bold, manly and able defense of Democratic principles, and as one of the noble, self-sacrificing few who stood shoulder to shoulder with his time-honored compeers, during the attempted outrage upon the late retired President of the United States, thereby overthrowing their base and insidious designs of establishing a kingly and monarchial government."

There are strange, and often quite unexpected compensations in this life. Some conservatives may have deeply regretted that the Chinaman should threaten to usurp the office of the washer-woman, but a white man in Sacramento, Cal., has given such persons a hint of what may be done. A poor Chinaman timeously presented his bill to this white [illegible] washer-[illegible], and instead of quietly paying it, set it aside with the remark that it was not convenient to pay it just then, the [illegible] him a blow between the eyes, and followed it up with a kick, and altogether thoroughly demoralized the washer-man.

The Detroit *Tribune* says that a party of young ladies and gentlemen were upset while sailing on a shallow pond in Michigan one day last week, but as the water was only three or four feet deep, they all reached the shore in safety except one of the ladies, who sunk to the bottom without an effort to save herself. She was immediately rescued, and on regaining land appeared to be all right, and started on foot for home. On arriving there she commenced vomiting and coughing, and soon her body became terribly bloated, and she was taken delirious. On examination it was found that the violent effort in coughing, had caused an opening in the lung, and the air was escaping. She still lies in a very critical condition.

Southern papers generally alluded in fitting terms to the ceremonies of Memorial Day, and seemed anxious that the sorrowful emotions excited by the decoration of the graves of the loyal dead should tend to promote kindness, and fraternity and charitable feelings between the North and the South. They apparently realized there was nothing in the simple ceremonies of that day to stir up unkindness, but there was one exception, the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, which said: "There is no objection to anybody decorating the graves of the hirelings who met their deserts while invading this country, but it is not necessary that the business of this State Government should be suspended in honor of the occasion." The time will probably come when even the *Sun* will be ashamed of this utterance.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——In the matter of the probate of the last will and testament of P. M. Langton vs. Langton.	1540—Judge vs. Albany Propeller Line.
1365—Leonard vs. Ryder.	2241½—Moody vs. Osgood.
1336—Same vs. Same.	1566—Weeks vs. Russell.
1348—Same vs. Same.	1600—Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank vs. Ross.
2686—Walsh vs. Sexton.	1616—Perkins vs. Darling.
2301½—Marsh vs. Solomon.	236—Drake vs. St. Nicholas Bank.
1522—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.	420—Cohen vs. McGay.
2884—Lyons vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.	272—Wright vs. Boone.
922—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.	732—Fisk vs. Sears.
464—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	940—Bassford vs. Livingston.
	1576—Hill vs. McKenzie.
	1594—Nat. Bank of North America vs. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Ingraham, J.
Court opens at 10½ A. M., for decisions only.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
The first Monday calendar. Preferred causes only.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.
Meets at 11 A. M. on Tuesday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2717—Begler vs. Pierce.	1839—Cooper vs. Edwards.
2707—Ham vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.	1929—Hamburger vs. Jones
1981—Belton vs. Baxter.	[illegible]—Kirk vs. Cox.
[illegible]—Newberry vs. The Mayor, &c.	2347—Smith vs. West-side & Yonkers Patent Railway Co.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. [illegible]	1021—Lazarus vs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
1739—Steadman vs. Sandford.	1430—Shaughnessy, by guardian, vs. Agard.
93—Hope Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.	[illegible]—Hoy vs. Roach.
	[illegible]—Decker vs. [illegible]

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2822—Gonzales vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.	234—Birdsall vs. Doremus.
2080—Friedenberg vs. O'Brien.	[illegible]—French vs. Nelson.
312—Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.	1120—Fearing vs. Wardwell.
2162—Gregory vs. Stone.	2120—Steinhart vs. Dodlner.
1742—Livingston vs. Lachmeyer.	2794—Hazard vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
1124—Douglass vs. Dyer.	2160—Schlesinger vs. Hentz.
1152—Hodnett vs. Smith.	2112—Barnett vs. Wallace.
1022—Hinck vs. Williams.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
126—Brown vs. Elliott.	230—Master Stevedores' Assoc'n vs. Walsh.
[illegible]—Foy vs. Smith.	916—Bolger vs. Nicolson.
[illegible]—Gannon vs. Taylor et al.	326—Lauer vs. Central P., N. & E. R. R. R. Company.
388—Sherwood vs. Sherman.	190—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
125—Ashmead vs. Martin.	194—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Fisher vs. Frosch.	911—Schwartz vs. O'Brien.
[illegible]—Blumm vs. Hildreth.	670—Auja vs. Levy.
[illegible]—Waldeck vs. Rindskon.	
1143—Levy vs. Schoenberger.	

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
112—Kain vs. Kelly.	672—Randell vs. Brand.
1217—Hebbard vs. Hall.	674—Panderhorst vs. Franklin.
[illegible]—Carpenter vs. Goodwin.	[illegible]—Tuttle vs. Hannegan.
72—Drachman vs. Cort.	[illegible]—Holland vs. Stebbins.
[illegible]—Burrell vs. Hurry.	[illegible]—Peddie vs. McQuade.
[illegible]—Currie vs. Van Vleck.	[illegible]—Terhune vs. Beach.
304—Morrissey vs. Simmonds.	[illegible]—Kirtland vs. Sanger.
	[illegible]—Borcell vs. Newell.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Monell, McCunn and Jones, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Townsend vs. Gould.	19—Classen vs. Leopold.
2—Freidman vs. Durea.	20—Knowlton vs. Providence and New-York Steam-ship Company.
3—Wesseman vs. Brod.	21—Schroff vs. Boner.
4—McAndrew vs. Whitlock, Jr.	22—Priest vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.
5—Mayer vs. Hartman.	23—Ankerman vs. Voorhis.
6—Bonner vs. Mittnacht.	24—Dennis vs. Coman.
7—Cohen vs. Kelly.	25—Klepp vs. Altmayer.
8—East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company vs. Elmore.	26—Cohn vs. Jones.
9—Hawkins vs. Palmer.	27—Marcus vs. Hope.
10—Cammeyer vs. Hamilton.	28—Hadley vs. The American Hand Pegging Machine Company.
11—Neff vs. Friedman.	29—Parkhafer vs. White.
12—Phelps vs. Swan.	30—The Brooklyn Oil Refinery vs. Brown.
13—Phillips vs. Goodwin.	31—Heins vs. Peine.
14—Townsend vs. Gould.	32—Willis vs. Tibbetts.
15—Hufnagle vs. Cristallar.	33—Thomas vs. Payne.
16—Hatch vs. Fogerty.	34—Miner vs. Buckman.
17—O'Connor vs. Cummings.	35—Sulzbacker vs. Davison.
18—Ward vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
214—Coughtry vs. Levine.	1162—Lichtenstadter vs. Engel.
201—Wardell vs. Caruso.	1142—Denny vs. Levy.
472—Underhill vs. Cleveland.	1161—Haller vs. Lehr.
874—Same vs. Same.	1125—Sherrill vs. Healey.
——Davidson vs. Bamberger.	1230—Lowell Sewing-machine Co. vs. Healey.
461—Robe vs. Lechendorfer.	1230—Stone vs. Sonneborn.
1016—Hayes vs. Parker.	1250—Bach vs. Senk.
1026—Ireland vs. Babcock.	1246—Hawkins vs. Salomon.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
704—Erlbach vs. Strauss.	1282—Bergman vs. Salhinger.
907—Clegg vs. Johnson.	1295—Rawitzer vs. Lorillard.
970—Johnston vs. Pitskey.	1284—Bensel vs. Ording.
1082—Peters vs. Coulter.	1223—Sackersdorf vs. Boyle.
1085—Tuska vs. Wolf.	1309—Evans vs. O'Reilly.
1114—Hyatt vs. Terry.	1475—Green vs. Fitz Simmons.
1127—Dunham vs. Parot.	2065—Meyer vs. Walbridge.
1146—Gallagan vs. Gillespie.	
1173—Gilman vs. Nicking.	
1208—Vidal vs. Quinn.	
1300—Wiegelman vs. Day.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.
Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
218—Johnson vs. schooner Wanato.	135—Terry vs. sloop Lexington.
236—Thompson vs. steam-boat George Farrell.	229—Pontin vs. steam-boat Bristol.
——Groves vs. Campbell.	241—Dickey vs. Verplanck et al.
255—Rideout et al. vs. steam-boat City of Hartford.	240—Robinson vs. steam-tug Nellie.
214—Robinson vs. steam-boat City of Hartford, &c.	236—Conin vs. steam-boat Deer, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Thomas Jackson; murder.	5—The People vs. George Palmer and John H. Mason; burglary.
2—The People vs. Tawredo Cruz; grand larceny.	6—The People vs. Henry Dongan; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Mary A. Davis; grand larceny.	
4—The People vs. William H. Joiner; grand larceny.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 4.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	118	200 Wells-Fargo Ex.	15¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112¾	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. bes. call	101⅛
40,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	110⅞	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	96¾
$1,000 [illegible]	114⅛	50 Erie R. Pf., b. c.	46
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅜	300 Harlem R.	144¾
5,000 [illegible]	114	200 Reading R.	[illegible]
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	114	200 do.	109⅛
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C	108⅞	300 do.	109½
5,000 do.	[illegible]	1000 Lake S. & M. So.	[illegible]
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	113⅞	200 do. bet. c.	[illegible]
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. c.	[illegible]	300 do.	[illegible]
50,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	58¾	100 do.	[illegible]
45,000 do.	59¾	100 Ill. Cen.	139¾
30,000 Vir. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	100 P., Ft. W. & C. gua.	97
12,000 Ohio 6s, 1881	104	100 Panama R.	147
2,000 Ala. St. 8s	101½	50 do. bet. c.	147
2,000 H. R. 2d. S. F. B	105	100 Chic. & N. W.	84¼
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	93¾	100 do.	84⅛
5,000 Tol. & Wab. con. conv't bds.	81	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	91⅛
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	101	500 do. bet. c.	91⅛
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.	93	200 Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d. Pf.	83	200 do.	122
4,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st.	93	100 do.	122
2,000 C., Pains. & Ash. new bds.	91	200 Mil. & St. Paul	68⅜
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	82¾	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82¼
10 Bank of Com.	126	1000 Tol., Wab. & W.	56¾
10 Canton Co.	68¾	100 do. b30	56⅝
20 Adams Ex.	64	32 do.	56⅜
700 Pac. Mail	42¾	300 do.	56⅝
210 do.	42⅝	100 Chic. & Alt.	119½
300 do. bet. c.	42¾	100 Ohio & Miss.	41⅝
200 do.	42⅝	500 do.	41⅝
300 do.	42	60 H. & St. Jo.	118½
1500 do.	42⅝	100 C., C. & Ind. C.	19⅝
300 do.	42	100 Mor. & Essex	94
400 do.	41⅞	25 Chi. & Alt. Sc. b. c.	112½
300 do.	41⅞	25 do.	112½

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 1 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	118⅛	100 Mariposa Pf.	15⅞
54,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅝	10 Adams Ex. Co.	64
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64	111⅝	400 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	[illegible]
4,550 do.	111⅝	70 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.	101⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅝	200 do. bet. c.	101⅝
10,000 do. b3	111⅝	25000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	96⅛
25,000 do. s3	111⅝	10000 do. bet. c.	96⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.	112⅝	300 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	99⅛
22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅝	70 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	114⅛	120 do.	91⅛
55,000 do. b3	114⅛	200 do. bet. c.	91⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	114⅛	150 N. J. Central R. R.	110⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	114	110 Panama Railroad	146
1,000 do.	113⅞	200 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	122
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.	59⅛	300 do.	122⅛
2,000 do.	59⅛	300 do. bet. c.	122
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s, x.	[illegible]	10 Mil. & St. Paul R.	68
7,000 La. 6s, Lev. bds.	75⅛	120 do.	68⅛
4,000 C. & R. I. 1st M. bs	103⅛	1000 Tol., Wab. & W.	57
10,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. Gold bds.	93⅛	300 do.	57⅛
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	42⅛	300 do. bet. c.	57⅛
200 do.	42⅛	250 Chicago & Alton	118⅛
300 do.	42⅛	700 Ohio & M. bet. c.	41⅛
400 do.	42⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	97
100 W. U. Tel. bet. c.	31⅛	200 Col., C. & Ind. C.	19⅛
30 do.	31	100 Bost., Hart. & E.	5⅛

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

10,000 U. S. 5-20s, '67, b3	114⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅛
300 West. U. Tel. b3	31⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82⅛
200 Pac. Mail b3	41⅛	200 do. s3	68⅛
200 do.	41⅛	200 do.	68⅛
300 Reading R. R.	109⅛	200 N. & C. H. R. R.	88
300 do. b3	109⅛	100 do.	88⅛
100 L. S. & M. S.	98⅛	200 Bost., H. & Erie	5⅛
200 Ohio & Miss.	41⅛	100 Dale Prop. R. Co.	40⅛
200 do.	41⅛	100 do.	40⅛

MONDAY, June 6—A. M.

Trade was on a moderate scale last week, although better than the first days of last June. Of late years the month has been about the dullest of the year, except December, in the movement of Foreign Merchandise and Dry Goods, both Domestic and Foreign. The Exports of Domestic Produce from New-York are about equal to the same state of the season last year, though thirty millions ahead for the eleven months of the Fiscal Year. From the Southern Cotton ports the excess is still larger, and the total for the whole year, at all the ports, reduced to Gold value, and excluding Domestic Bullion, the produce of the Pacific States, will probably reach $375,000,000, as against $275,611,501 (Gold value,) for the year ending June 30, 1869. The bulk of this difference is due to the increased Cotton export, but a good part of it, particularly for the last half of the year, to the improved or relative Currency and Gold values. The Bureau of Statistics, in reducing the Custom-house clearances of Produce, which are declared as in Currency, adopts the average premium on Gold at New-York for each month. At present, for example, the rate is 114@115 as against 137@138 last June.

In the Wall-street Markets the week was active on the Railways and dull in the Gold Room. The Public Funds showed a fair degree of steadiness in prices, but the large offerings to the Sinking Fund on Thursday would seem to denote more sellers than buyers, although this was not so evident on Saturday. Money keeps very easy in rates, while the upward Bank movement is brought to a pause by the withdrawals of Gold for shipment and the payments into the Treasury for account of Internal Revenue collections. From Washington we learn that a Funding Bill of two brief sections has been agreed upon in Committee of Ways and Means, and will probably be reported to the House today. It proposes to create a 4 ⅌ cent. thirty-years' stock, free of all taxation, to be sold at par for Gold or exchanged, for 5-20s, dollar for dollar, to the extent of $1,000,000,000. And it also proposes that the Treasury, in anticipation of the rise in the markets of the Public Credit to the equivalent of 4 ⅌ cent. per annum, may receive Gold on deposit at 3 ⅌ cent., of which 75 ⅌ cent., or three-fourths of the amount deposited, together with any available surplus from Customs, shall be applied to the redemption of the 5-20s, beginning with the first series of 1862. We have not yet seen the Bill and cannot, therefore, say whether this last feature proposes to intrench upon the regular Sinking Fund of Feb. 25, 1862, or not; but we presume it otherwise stops the sales of Gold and purchases of Bonds for Special account.

It would require a careful study of the prospective effect and relative economy—leaving out the question of prudence—of borrowing Gold, subject to return *on ten days' notice*, at 3 ⅌ cent., or, really, at 4 ⅌ cent. on the amount permitted to be employed, to pay off a 6 ⅌ cent. debt not absolutely due until 1882, but which could *now be* refunded in a permanent shape at 5 ⅌ cent., and *may soon be* at 4 ⅌ cent. But we have no inclination to criticise a plan of Gold deposits, the details of which may develope positive advantages not now apparent, and possibly provide against dangers from financial revulsion, at home or abroad, not necessarily diminished in importance because at present they seem to be remote.

Exchange on London, after advancing to 110 ⅌ cent., fell back to 109⅞ ⅌ cent. near the close of the week, and the Exports of Specie in place of two millions, fell short of twelve hundred thousand dollars, leaving a million and a half of Gold Bars to be drawn against this week before large Gold Coin can be profitably used by the Bankers. The season is now so far advanced, and the Cotton exports from the South and the Foreign demand for United States and other Bonds at New-York are holding out so well, that any important export of Gold Coin for the Summer seems at present somewhat doubtful.

According to the Treasury figures communicated to the Washington agent of the Associated Press on Saturday last, the Treasury holds Gold coin as follows, compared with the close of May, or as on the 1st of June Schedule of the Public Debt:

	June 1.	June 4.
Total on hand	$106,789,732	$108,120,522
For depositors	35,395,800	35,451,200
In Government ownership	$71,393,932	$72,675,222
Difference since June 1		$1,281,291

The Currency balances in the Treasury increased in the four days of the month from $14,243,817 to $20,471,337; and of this increase of $6,227,520 at all the Offices, $2,946,264 occurred at the New-York Office.

We are indebted to Mr. E. YOUNG, in charge of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, for an early copy of Report No. 8 of the new series, embracing the Imports and Exports of February, and also for the first eight months of the current Fiscal Year. From this report we have compiled the following summary:

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—EIGHT MONTHS.

Imported Foreign Goods, in gross		$270,987,137
Re-exported, out of Bond, &c.		10,439,314
Total, as for United States markets		$260,547,823
Goods in Bond, June 30, 1869	$32,427,530	
Goods in Bond, Feb. 28, 1870	$1,436,234—	30,991,296
Foreign Goods taken for consumption		$271,539,119
Exported in Domestic Produce, gold value		239,033,935
Balance		$32,504,804
Exported in Domestic Bullion, &c.	$27,086,530	
In Foreign Bullion, &c.	10,330,662	
Together	$37,417,192	
Less Foreign imported	17,318,326	
Net out go of Specie		20,098,866
Apparent balance against United States		$12,[illegible]

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1870. July 1 to Feb. 28.	1869. July 1 to Feb. 28.
Goods for consumption	$271,539,[illegible]	$249,328,021
Produce exported	239,033,935	171,907,761
Balance, exclusive of specie	$32,504,804	$77,317,[illegible]
Net outgo of specie	20,098,866	31,090,161
Apparent balance	$12,[illegible]	$46,227,119

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 4, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$65,009
Decrease in Specie	1,778,555
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	228,323
Decrease in Deposits	1,847,543
Increase in Circulation	25,205

	June 5, '69.	June 4, '70.	May 28, '70.
National Capital	$74,327,700	$73,037,700	$73,037,700
Local Capital	9,900,305	11,072,140	11,072,140
Total	$84,228,005	$84,110,043	$84,110,043
Loans	255,919,020	270,435,724	270,500,743
Gold and Gold Notes	19,052,123	20,943,409	22,722,025
Other Legal Tenders	51,226,430	61,200,319	61,418,676
Deposits	185,124,042	228,181,797	230,029,340
Circulation	33,963,006	33,288,083	33,122,478
In Sub-Treasury	78,327,684	87,634,584	88,967,598

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	May 28, '70.	June 4, '70.	June 5, '69.
On deposits	$228,039,345	$226,191,197	$190,124,042
Circulation	33,132,478	33,288,083	32,982,995
Total	$261,171,823	$259,479,880	$223,107,037
25 ⅌ ct. would be	$65,292,955	$64,869,970	$55,776,759
They hold: In Gold and Greenbacks	$84,346,711	$92,239,850	72,340,583
Excess	$19,053,756	$27,370,880	$14,063,803
Rate for Money	4½ ⅌ ct.	4½ ⅌ ct.	7 ⅌ ct.

The sales of Gold through Saturday were almost uniform at 114⅝ ⅌ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room is dull, but the price remains fairly steady. The Banks lose on their Gold average of the week $1,778,545. The Treasury Office received $2,582,205 for Customs; sold $1,000,000 on Wednesday, and paid out $1,257,747 for interest on the Public Debt. The Bank return is a declining one in other Departments than Gold. The Greenbacks are slightly off, $228,306, and the general line of Deposits, $1,847,543. The Loans decrease only $65,009.

The low rates of money continue in Wall-street, and at Bank. At the close of the day there was some demand from the Brokers at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on Railway collateral.

At the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were strong, and there was also a large business among the dealers on the Street. The 5-20s of 1867 were even with Gold, 114¾, and about $200,000 were bought for Gold, dollar for dollar, including, however, the 2¾ ⅌ cent. Gold Interest accumulated since January 1. The 5-20s of 1862, May and November, were in demand and scarce at 112½@¾; the long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 sold up to 118¼; the 5 ⅌ cents 10-40s, at 109, and the Currency 6 ⅌ cents, 114 ⅌ cent. and interest. In the other departments of the Exchange there was much buoyancy through the forenoon in the New-York, Reading and Western Roads, followed by a partial reaction later in the day. There was a break in the Pacific Mail speculation under a pressure to sell, and the price went down to 41½ ⅌ cent. The *Bull* party in new Tennessee Bonds carried the price up to 59¼ ⅌ cent., and rumor says they are punishing the bearish interest that recently sold *short* on expected hostile legislation at Nashville.

Telegrams from Chicago announce that Mr. JOHN F. TRACY, of the Rock Island Road, has been elected President of the North-west, in respect to which line the Rock Island interest seems to have changed places with the St. Paul party of last Summer.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. After the sailing of the steamers Exchange on London was 109⅝@109⅞ ⅌ cent., 60 days, and 110⅛@110⅜ ⅌ cent. short sight. Railroad Stock closing strong.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JUNE 4.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅞	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	114⅝
American Gold Coin	114½	114⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	58	59⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅝	101⅞
N.Y.C. and Hud. Debt Certificates	96⅝	96⅝
Reading Railroad	109⅛	109⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	121⅞	122
North-western Common	84	84⅜
North-western Preferred	91⅝	91⅝
Pacific Mail Company	43½	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	82⅜
St. Paul Common	68⅝	68⅝
Lake Shore	98⅝	99⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	41⅝	41½
New-Jersey Central	110	110⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 4.

General balance yesterday	$87,675,811 10
Gold receipts	477,648 80
Gold payments	1,326,913 07
Gold balance	75,828,265 63
Currency receipts	948,508 36
Currency payments	179,282 89
Currency balance	8,917,760 45
General balance	87,634,584 33
Customs	296,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington	1,163,800 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	116	5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	x110¾
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	118⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114½
5-20 registered, 1862	111¾	5-20 coupon, 1867	114¾
5-20 coupon, 1862	112½	5-20 coupon, 1868	114¾
5-20 registered, 1864	111¾	10-40 registered	108¾
5-20 coupon, 1864	111¾	10-40 coupon	109
5-20 registered, 1865	111¾	6s Currency	113⅞
5-20 coupon, 1865	111¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, x. c.	63	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	101
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	59⅜	Illinois War Loan	101
Virginia 6s, x. c.	69	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	99
Virginia 6s, new bds.	68	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73	95
Georgia 6s	88	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	97
Georgia 7s, new bds.	95	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '83	97
N. Carolina 6s, now bs	25	Michigan 7 ⅌ ct., '78	101
S. Carolina 6s, now bs	82	Mich. 7 ⅌ ct., War L.	101
Missouri 6s	94	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	111
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	94	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.	111⅜
Louisiana 6s	75⅜	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	110
La. 8s, Levee Bonds	82	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Rhode Island 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Alabama 8s	101⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '75	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81	102⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86	105	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	102
Illinois Canal bds., '70	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92⅜	Gt. West. 1st, '88	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92	Gt. West. 2d, '93	79⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	87	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d	92
Erie 1st Ext.	98	Chic. & R. I. 1st	103
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	95	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	88	Morris & Essex 1st	101
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	78x	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	81	N. J. Cen. 1st	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	105⅜
Harlem 1st	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	100
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	94
M. So. & N. I. S. F., 7 ⅌ c.	99⅜	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	83
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Cen. Pac. Bonds	93⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	87	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	78⅜
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	110	Chic. & Alt. 1st	102⅜
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95⅜	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	91
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	83	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77⅜	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	105⅜
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10	94
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bs.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	95
Chic. & N. W. 1st	89	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d.	86
Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	105	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	82⅜
Lack. & West. Bds.	93	Mar. & Cin. 1st	93⅜
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	98	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	82⅜
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	97⅜	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	63⅜
Tol. & Wab. 2d	94	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	84⅜
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	77	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79
T., W. & W. c. con. S. F.	81		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	142	St. Nicholas	117
Manhattan	149	Commonwealth	115
Merchants'	126	Importers' & Traders'	157
Mechanics'	139	Park	160⅜
Union	139	Manuf's & Merchants'	100
America	148	Fourth National	108⅜
Phenix	110⅜	Ninth National	116
Tradesmen's	154	Tenth National	125
Greenwich	215	Oriental	151
Mechanics' & Traders'	126	Del. & Hud. Canal	120
National	117	Pennsylvania Coal	239
Merchants' Exchange	105	Con. Coal of Maryland	35
Seventh Ward	108⅜	American Coal	55
State of New-York	109	Canton Co., Bal'more	68⅜
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	125	West. Union Tel.	31⅜
Ocean	92	Mariposa Mining	7
Mercantile	125	Mariposa Preferred	15
Chatham	170	Boston Water Power	17
Bank of the Republic	115	Adams Express	64
Bank of N. America	108	Wells-Fargo Express	15⅜
Hanover	106⅜	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	3⅜
Nassau	104	American Express	44
Shoe and Leather	145	U. States Express	45⅜
Corn Exchange	129	Pacific Mail	42

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,032,061, against the total entries of $5,432,239 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,988,804, against $3,873,437 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $1,189,700, against $327,342 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,582,205. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,747 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-

house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,208	March	$[illegible]
August	27,327,202	April	26,567,276
September	23,279,488	May 7	6,206,389
October	19,009,219	May 14	5,869,176
November	19,054,167	May 21	6,048,179
December	18,182,434	May 28	5,810,302
January	22,204,513	June 4	7,022,364
February	23,636,[illegible]		
Total since July 1			$280,882,271
Against same time in 1869			272,594,[illegible]
Decrease since July 1			$[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,286	March	$15,542,000
August	18,624,218	April	14,427,[illegible]
September	17,226,366	May 7	3,425,071
October	19,088,256	May 14	3,470,[illegible]
November	17,338,009	May 21	3,410,[illegible]
December	16,859,287	May 28	3,667,044
January	15,898,166	June 1	3,810,[illegible]
February	11,940,146		2,383,[illegible]
Total since July			$169,040,722
Against same time in 1869			151,480,308
Increase since July 1			$31,480,[illegible]
Gold, June 4, 1870			114⅛ ₽ cent.
Gold, June 5, 1869			138⅞ ₽ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$2,474,604	March	$1,821,001
August	2,027,940	April	1,098,610
September	1,765,171	May 7	681,434
October	2,881,076	May 14	881,127
November	1,126,946	May 21	770,429
December	1,782,080	May 28	2,048,063
January	2,489,592	June 4	1,180,700
February	2,184,[illegible]		
Total since July 1			$30,100,228
Against same date in 1869			[illegible]
Decrease since July 1			[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,262,048	July	$17,394,432
August	14,310,012	August	1,567,936
September	12,804,326	September	4,228,334
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,180,801	November	5,992,309
December	8,690,605	December	2,420,357
January	10,152,286	January	17,488,728
February	11,351,926	February	1,753,945
March	12,284,808	March	3,736,313
April	12,192,772	April	698,504
May	11,862,466	May	16,813,163
June 4	1,705,436	June 4	577,380
Total	$128,030,585	Total	$85,190,[illegible]
Total, 1869	117,096,385	Total, 1869	[illegible]

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		June 5, '69.
American Gold	114⅜@114⅝	138⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅛@112⅝	122¾
Consolidated 5-20s	114⅛@114⅝	119½
U. S. 5 ₽ cents, 10-40s	108⅞@109	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅛@101	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Scrip	96⅛@98⅛	[illegible]
Rock Island	119@122	[illegible]
Lake Shore	97⅛@99	[illegible]
North-western	81⅛@84⅝	[illegible]
Reading	105¼@109	[illegible]
North-western Preferred	89⅛@91⅝	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅜@41⅜	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	42⅜@44⅜@42¼	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Tennessee 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	109⅝@110⅛	[illegible]

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, with assets of over $6,000,000, and operating on the most liberal principle of mutual profit and accommodation of the policy-holders. Mr. A. C. Goodman, No. 153 Broadway, is the New York representative of the Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible] CONDICT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 78 BROADWAY, offer for sale Elizabeth City, N. J., seven per cent. bonds, ten years to run. Interest April and October, payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, free of Government tax.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, June 4, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	52	Crude Turp., bbls.	182
Beeswax, pkg.	1	Spirits Turp., bbls.	421
Cotton, bales	1,144	Rosin, bbls.	3,928
Cotton-seed, bags	4,000	Pitch, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	87	Tar, bbls.	18
Eggs, bbls.	1,072	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	12,801	Lard, kegs	50
Meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Stearine, [illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	187,605	Butter, pkgs.	1,431
Corn, bushels	28,808	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	34,125	Tallow, pkgs.	42
Rye, bushels	3,340	Oil, lard, bbls.	15
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	204
Peas, bushels	7,750	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	225	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	14	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	14	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Leather, sides	3,260	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Constitution*, for Liverpool—[illegible] Clocks, 867 bales Cotton, [illegible] boxes Bacon, [illegible] bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 30 casks Bark, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 34 tcs. Tobacco, 22,235 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—[illegible] bbls. Rosin, 1,486 boxes Cheese, [illegible] bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 3,730 bbls. Flour, 22,800 bushels Wheat, 20 bbls. Pork, 30 boxes Bacon, 23,220 lbs. Butter, 75 casks Sperm Oil, 12 casks Whale-fools, 11 cases Sewing-machines, 8 cases Machinery, 91 cases Cabinet-work, 50 bales Cotton, 7,500 bushels Peas, 60 bbls. Tallow, 107 tcs. Beef, 35 boxes Extract Dyewood.

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool—[illegible] 100 tcs. Syrup, [illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Friden*, for Konigsberg—1,712 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Grenadier*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 2,605 bags Linseed Cake, 180 hhds. Tallow, 75 cases Oysters, 22 casks Whale Foots, [illegible] bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Antonette C.*, for Gloucester—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Linen* for Amsterdam—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 7,500 Staves.

By the bark *Alexandra* for Copenhagen—1,050 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Union* for Bremen—[illegible] boxes preserved Meats, 10 boxes Lobsters, [illegible] Rubber, 300 bbls. Rosin, 245 cases Tobacco, [illegible] bbls. Pot Ashes, 20 cases Essential Oil, 100 boxes Extract, [illegible] bushels Rye, 200 cases Spermaceti, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 20 bales Hog Hair, 1 pkg. Matting, 1 cask Gin, 3 boxes Glassware, 1 box Machinery.

ASHES—Have been inactive at [illegible] for Pots, [illegible] for Pearls, ₽ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady, in this market. At Baltimore, 1,000 bags Rio, by the *Amazon*, were sold on private terms. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¼c.; Rio, [illegible] in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16¾c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9¾c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has declined a fraction, on a limited trade. Sales, 404 bales, including 219 bales to shippers, 150 bales to spinners, 16 bales to speculators and 100 bales in transit. Also, 2,480 bales for forward delivery, including 1,000 bales, basis Low Middling, for June, 21c.@21⅛c.; 400 bales do., for July, 21c.@21⅛c.; 100 bales do., for August, 21⅛c.; 300 bales do., for September, 19⅞c.; 750 bales do. for October, 19⅛c.@19⅛c., ₽ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus:

"Our market for the week has been dull and heavy, closing quiet, with prices from ⅛c.@⅜c. ₽ lb below the opening quotations of Saturday last. The total sales for the week have been 9,900 bales, including 2,530 bales for export, 4,896 bales to spinners, 545 bales to speculators, and 840 bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been fairly active, closing quiet at 21⅛c.@21¼c. for June, July and August. The sales on basis Low Middling have been for May, 300 bales at 21⅛c.@21¼c.; for June, 3,200 bales at 21⅛c.@21¼c.; for July, 7,200 bales at 21⅛c.@22c.; for August, 700 bales at 21⅛c.@21⅜c.; for September, 300 bales at 20⅛c.; for October, 700 bales at 19⅛c.@19⅛c.; for November, 250 bales at 19c. The exports from this port for the week have been to Liverpool, 6,724 bales; to Havre, 30 bales; to Bremen, 354 bales; to Hamburg, 32 bales. Total, 7,170 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been to Liverpool, 24,774 bales; to the Continent, 4,167 bales. Total, 28,921 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	21
Low Middling	21⅜	21⅝	22	22
Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝
Good Middling	23⅞	24	24⅛	24⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	7,725
Receipts last week	24,778
Receipts the preceding week	12,372
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	1,[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	377,657
Exports for the year ending Jan 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	80,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,794,[illegible]
Receipts same time 1868-69	1,991,500
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,340,[illegible]
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,987,030
Exports same time 1868-69	1,267,150
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,648
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,035
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,555,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	[illegible]
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	126,450
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,000
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,537
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,[illegible]

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding week of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,528	1,296	4,158	2,509	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,980	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,208	1,236
Sept. 19	5,170	1,840	19,878	2,881	28,308	1,337
Sept. 26	12,820	1,433	20,311	4,708	49,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,790	5,574	54,628	9,312
Oct. 10	24,384	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,330	20,505
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	24,910
Oct. 24	34,040	12,230	57,008	14,507	77,388	34,955
Oct. 31	45,396	7,891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	111,010	[illegible]
Dec. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100,308	[illegible]
Feb. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Messrs. HARTMAN & Co. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Con-tinent.
New-Orleans	8,264	107,667	12,000	1,600
Mobile	2,311	24,126	2,414	
Galveston	1,010	20,647		
Savannah	2,040	31,948	7,210	1,388
Charleston	1,880	8,026		
New-York	3,697	41,500	6,736	449
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	1,748	18,730		
Total this week	22,365	[illegible]	32,000	4,400
Previously reported	2,712,183		1,310,707	[illegible]
Total since Sep. 1, '69	2,734,598	[illegible]	1,342,707	[illegible]
Same time last year	1,991,500	[illegible]	866,687	431,000

Statistical Position.

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	600,000	332,120
Afloat from India	120,000	364,000
Afloat from America	120,000	140,000
Stock in London	40,400	30,500
Afloat for London	55,600	52,000
Stock in Havre	94,276	65,010
Afloat for Havre	21,961	38,549
Stock in Bremen	23,607	15,317
Afloat for Bremen	15,604	4,000
Stock in United States ports	282,282	125,456
Stock in the interior towns	80,400	18,125
Total	1,399,[illegible]	1,422,[illegible]

Excess in visible supply [illegible] 51,050

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 40,000 bales, same time 1869, 45,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11d., then 11⅞d.

Stocks at the Interior Towns June 3.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	17,120	4,897
Columbus, Ga.	6,125	2,140
Macon, Ga.	7,106	800
Selma, Ala.	2,325	750
Montgomery, Ala.	1,069	1,785
Memphis, Tenn.	12,249	6,474
Nashville, Tenn.	4,319	1,340
Total	50,400	18,155

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₽ bbl. The inquiry has been mainly for the low grades, particularly for good State Extras, on the basis of $5 ₽ bbl., delivered. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 [illegible]; inferior to good Extra State at $5 [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 [illegible] ₽ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 [illegible]
Extra State	5 15@ 5 [illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 10@ 5 [illegible]
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	5 15@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 45@ 7 [illegible]
Extra City, shipping	5 25@ 6 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 [illegible]
Poor to fancy extra Missouri	5 70@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in rather better demand at a shade stronger prices; sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 [illegible] for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 [illegible] for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request at $4 [illegible] for Inferior to Choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn-meal continues very quiet at $5 [illegible] for Yellow and White Western; $5 [illegible] for Jersey; $5 75 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, chiefly for export to British, French and German ports, though partly on speculative account, at a further advance of about 2c. ₽ bushel on prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, which has been in most favor with buyers; about 1c. a bushel on No. 2 Chicago Spring; [illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand at 80c.@ [illegible] chiefly at 90c., for shipping, and at 90c.@[illegible] for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling in lots at [illegible] for Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been [illegible] Hides; sales, [illegible] Hides and [illegible] bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. [illegible] & Co., [illegible]

HOPS—Have been in moderate request within a range of from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₽ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 25c.@28c.; [illegible]

MOLASSES—The inquiry has been light, but prices have been supported. New Crop Porto Rico at 48c.@[illegible]; Old and New Crop Cuba, 30c.@40c.; New Crop English Islands, 38c.@48c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@[illegible] ₽ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	30c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	48c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	38c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive and quoted weak on the basis of 14¼c.@14⅜c., in bulk, and irregularly from 18¼c.@19c. in shipping order ₽ gallon. The receipts of Crude have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 750 bbls. Refined Oil has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. Standard White, June delivery, at 27⅛c.@27¼c. closing with 27⅛c. generally asked for round lots; 1,000 bbls. do., early July delivery, at 27⅛c., and 2,000 bbls. do., for forward delivery, on terms not to be made public. At Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for July delivery, were reported at 27⅛c. ₽ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil have been — bbls., at Philadelphia, 2,050 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 1,712 bbls. for Konigsberg, and 1,050 bbls. for Copenhagen. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet at from 32⅛c.@33c. ₽ gallon. Naphtha continues quiet at [illegible] in shipping order, and [illegible] in bulk, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with more firmness, on an increased call from buyers for New Mess for forward delivery, with, however, only a moderate inquiry for prompt delivery. Sales have reported since our last of 470 bbls., in lots, at $30 50 for New Mess; $26 [illegible] for Thin Mess; $[illegible] for Prime Mess; $[illegible] for Prime, ₽ bbl. Also, 2,500 bbls. New Mess, seller June and July, at $30 [illegible] ₽ bbl. Cut-meats have been in fair request at former rates. Sales have been reported of 525 pkgs. at 12c.@12⅛c. for Shoulders; 15¼c.@17c. for Hams, ₽ lb. Bacon has been quiet at about 14c. for Cumberland ₽ lb. Lard has been in more demand at a shade firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at 14⅛c.@15⅛c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15⅛c.@15⅛c. for City, and 15⅛c.@16⅛c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₽ lb. Prime Western Steam was in some request for July delivery at 16⅛c. ₽ lb. Beef continues inactive at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 150 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef continues quiet at $25@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28 50@$31 for Indian Mess, ₽ tierce. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at from $29 50@$36 for poor Southern to choice Western, ₽ bbl. Sales 130 bbls. Butter has been moderately dealt in, including State Inferior to Prime at 20c.@30c., and Western Inferior to Prime at 16c.@25c. ₽ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,431 pkgs. Cheese has been quiet and irregular at from 5c.@17⅛c., as the extremes for very Common to Fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 4,[illegible] boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair, though less active request, at firmer and rising prices. Sales, 1,116 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9c.@10⅛c. ₽ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10⅜c., ₽ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅞c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in active demand, ranging from 11⅛c.@14⅛c., as extremes, ₽ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 11,000 bags, from store, at $2 27½, gold; and 2,000 bags to arrive, at $2 25, gold, per bushel, the market closing strong and buoyant.

SKINS—Deer have been quiet, with sales of only [illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderately active demand at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 160,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for poor to prime; 40,000 lbs. Stearine at 16⅛c.@17c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at [illegible] ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at drooping prices. Sales of 250 bbls., in lots, chiefly at [illegible] for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs. ₽ gallon; receipts 400 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been an active inquiry for Grain room for English and French ports, at a shade firmer rates, otherwise, the market was quiet. For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 bales Cotton at [illegible], by sail, and [illegible] by steam; [illegible] 100 [illegible] bushels Wheat at [illegible] by sail, and 5¼d. by steam, ₽ bushel. For London, 2000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ₽ bushel. For Havre, 20,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, part at [illegible] ₽ bushel. For Antwerp, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ₽ bushel. For Hamburg, a North German bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₽ bbl.

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the general election, held on the 17th day of May, 1870, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, DETERMINE AND DECLARE:

FIRST WARD.

That JAMES P. BURNS and MICHAEL HALPIN, Jr., by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the First Election District of the First Ward.

That DENNIS KEENAN and NICHOLAS F. CORNELY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Second Election District of the First Ward.

That MICHAEL F. GRIFFIN and HENRY BICK, Jr., by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Third Election District of the First Ward.

That FRANK LORENZ and PATRICK CAVANAGH, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

That MICHAEL E. DALTON and JOHN P. RYAN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

That RICHARD A. BARTON and MICHAEL ST. GEORGE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

That ARTHUR KEATING and ARTHUR CARMODY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Second Election District of the Second Ward.

That PETER MONYHAN and JOHN PAY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the First Election District of the Second Ward.

THIRD WARD.

That JAMES FRONE and ADAM DABB, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the First Election District of the Third Ward.

That DANIEL R. FINN and JEREMIAH RODGERS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Second Election District of the Third Ward.

That JOHN HURLY and JAMES MIMNE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Third Election District of the Third Ward.

That NEIL KELLY and EDWARD SLEVIN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Election District of the Third Ward.

FOURTH WARD.

That FRANCIS KERRIGAN and JAMES POWERS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the First Election District of the Fourth Ward.

That ARCHIBALD J. FULLERTON and PATRICK KEANE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Second Election District of the Fourth Ward.

That JAMES OLIVER and CHARLES MALVEY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Third Election District of the Fourth Ward.

That GEORGE CHAMBERS and CORNELIUS DANEHY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward.

That PATRICK J. BURKE and GEORGE WILSON, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward.

That JAMES COWAN and PATRICK J. BUCKLEY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward.

That MICHAEL SHELLY and DANIEL LEAMY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward.

FIFTH WARD.

That DAVID ROCHE and THOMAS KELLY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the First Election District of the Fifth Ward.

That THOMAS CONDY and CHARLES HUGHES, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Elections for the Second Election District of the Fifth Ward.

That GEORGE W. MASON and MICHAEL O'BRIEN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Third Election District of the Fifth Ward.

That JOSEPH FIRM and JOHN H. WELSH, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward.

That PATRICK DUFFY and MARK THOMAS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward.

That JOHN L. WHITTON and JAMES GRAY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward.

That MICHAEL MADIGAN and JOHN RAY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward.

That JAMES FIDDES and WILLIAM H. BURNS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward.

SIXTH WARD.

That LOUIS KULL and DANIEL BATTLES, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the First Election District of the Sixth Ward.

That FRANK SHERIDAN and THOMAS COSTELLO, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Second Election District of the Sixth Ward.

That OWEN HUNT and PATRICK FEENEY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Third Election District of the Sixth Ward.

That TIMOTHY BRENNAN and JOHN MULLANE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward.

That JOHN DONNOLLY and MORTIMER SULLIVAN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward.

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

That JAMES J. NEALIS and EDWARD TRAVERS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward.

That THOMAS RYAN and JOHN HALL, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward.

That HARRY HOWARD and WILLIAM DAY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward.

That G. W. BUTT and E. M. HAGGERTY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward.

That JAMES CONLON and JAMES McGOWAN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward.

That THOMAS QUINN and SAMUEL STRAUSS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward.

SEVENTH WARD.

That THOMAS HUSSEIN and PATRICK J. MULLALY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the First Election District of the Seventh Ward.

That JAMES HEFFERNAN and JOHN T. TOOLE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Second Election District of the Seventh Ward.

That EDWARD L. CARY and JAMES RYAN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Third Election District of the Seventh Ward.

That JOHN FORD and WILLIAM COLLIGAN, by the greatest number of votes were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward.

That JOHN WHALEN and THOMAS SHEILS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward.

That WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., and MICHAEL SHANDLEY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward.

That JOHN J. RILEY and WILSON SMALL, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward.

That DENNIS J. TWIGG and SAMUEL A. MURPHY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward.

That EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK and GEORGE J. BROWN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward.

That AUGUSTUS W. OLIVER and DANIEL O'BRIEN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward.

That JACOB F. VALENTINE and MICHAEL GAYTE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward.

EIGHTH WARD.

That WARREN C. BENNETT and JOHN GLENNON, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the First Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That JAMES DUNNE and FRANK CAVANAGH, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Second Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That JOHN KINNEY and JOHN WILDEY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Third Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That CHARLES QUINN and JOSEPH LOWENSTEIN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That JACOB MOHRMAN and CHARLES A. L. GOLDEY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That WILLIAM HUDSON and WILLIAM J. DEVINE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That GEORGE H. JOHNSON and WILLIAM H. ROOME, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That JOHN F. O'NEAL and JOHN J. GLENNON, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That THOMAS CANARY and CHARLES K. FAIRCHILD, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That THOMAS V. COSTELLO and EDMUND M. PLUM, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That CHARLES O'CONNOR and THOMAS NELLIGAN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That JOHN KELLY and JAMES P. COLLINS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That LEWIS TRANSWAY and CHARLES HARVEY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That JOHN GALLAGHER and LEWIS McDERMOTT, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That JAMES RILEY and JOHN NORTON, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That HARRIS BOGERT and ABRAHAM L. BREWER, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward.

That JAMES FAY and THOMAS BOGAN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward.

NINTH WARD.

That JOHN J. MORAN and WILLIAM FARRELL, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the First Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That JAMES L. FLAGG and JOHN McKNIGHT, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Second Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That JOHN A. MAY, Jr., and JAMES LYNCH, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Third Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That JAMES WEBB and DANIEL E. COYLE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That MORRIS DUCKWORTH and LORENZO D. CUMMINGS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That JOHN L. VAN WART and JOHN T. HAVILAND, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That JOHN McDONALD and ADAM KNOBLOCH, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward.

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

That WILLIAM J. VANARSDALE and BENJAMIN F. VOSBURGH, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That DAVID M. EARL and HORATIO GALLUP, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That SAMUEL ROWLAND and ISAAC ODELL, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That WILLIAM H. DOUGAN and WILLIAM KANE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That WILLIAM ADAMS, Jr., and FRANK R. DUPIGNAC, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That THOMAS S. BAVAN and JOHN R. DOUSCH, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That THOMAS WILEY, Jr., and WILLIAM F. SCHEIDER, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That WILLIAM M. RICHARDSON and JACOB LAPP, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That ABRAM D. COLE and HERMAN G. SCHAURBACH, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward.

That ROBERT CUNNINGHAM and PATRICK McCORMICK, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward.

TENTH WARD.

That EDWARD NICHOLLS and WILLIAM B. OBERMAN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the First Election District of the Tenth Ward.

That MICHAEL ENGLERT and JOHN HARRISON, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Second Election District of the Tenth Ward.

That JOHN B. PARKS and DANIEL GRUBER, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Third Election District of the Tenth Ward.

That JULIUS FRANKEL and WILLIAM C. GOVER, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward.

That GEORGE C. FISHER and AUGUST BRAUM, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward.

That GEORGE T. PATTERSON and GUSTAV LEWICK, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward.

That EDWIN ANDERSON and SAMUEL STEIN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward.

That HENRY HARRINGTON and GEORGE W. HYATT, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward.

That ALONZO TRUESDELL and JOHN F. GERDES, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward.

That JOHN HOGAN and JOHN G. OTTO, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward.

That CORNELIUS GILLEN and EDWARD J. KNIGHT, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward.

That WILLIAM RAAB and WILLIAM SHAW, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward.

ELEVENTH WARD.

That JOSEPH NELSON and JACOB RODERMAN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the First Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That JAMES CURRAN and SAMUEL S. ACKER, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That PETER McKNIGHT and HIRAM B. FERGUSON, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That MARTIN NACHTMAN and MYER MYER, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That HENRY L. WRIGHT and JOHN DONOHUE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That JAMES WRIGHT and JAMES McCAREE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That HENRY MAURER and AARON AARON, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That JAMES DONOHUE and PHILLIP STEFFAN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That MARTIN MAGER and ALOIS LUDWIG, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That DENNIS GARRISON and CHARLES L. D. SPALTHOFF, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That THOMAS J. DORAN and PATRICK O'CONNOR, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That JOHN D. MURDOCK and EDWARD HARE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That JOSEPH WANGLER and JOHN McGRATH, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That WILLIAM DONNELLY and JOSEPH BELLESHEIM, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That JOHN WILL and CHARLES G. MOSER, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That JOSEPH A. LYONS and GEORGE WILL, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That MYER ELSAS and JOHN E. WHITE, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That HENRY HAIGHT and JACOB L. MICHAELS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That PAUL DAHLINGER and HERVEY C. CALKIN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

That DAVID GIDEON and THOMAS F. DALY, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That JOHN W. ZIMMERMAN and ISAAC HAYMAN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That JOHN PETTIT and CHARLES DAHLINGEN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That SIMEON DECKER and JOSEPH KOCH, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That WILLIAM DENNING and SAMUEL KOCH, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

That MAGNUS GROSS and THOMAS GIBBONS, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Inspectors of Election for the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward.

[To be Continued.]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1870.
JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.
ap18-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870.
RIDLEY WATTS,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Executors.
ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.
DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE E. WOLFE, Executrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.
SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.
je6-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Prescott, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.
ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.
ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN and GLORVINA R. HOFFMAN, plaintiffs, against BERNARD CUMMINGS, Michael J. Green, John Cummings, William S. Brown, John R. Brown, Abraham P. Clark, Charles Shultz, Wilson D. Reed, Norman Andrus, [illegible] Andrus, John W. Mitchell, Clarence G. Mitchell, [illegible] Walsh, New-York County National Bank, Eleazer Penny, Thomas Boese, James O'Brien, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, John Hardy, Joshua S. Peck, John C. Wandell, The Bank of North America, Julius Bissell, Charles E. Hull, Frederick W. Banks and William Fullerton, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each and every of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1870, and of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 9, 1870.
E. L. FANCHER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 229 Broadway, New-York.
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MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

$1 25.—DR. LARMONT'S REMEDIES popularized. Perfected by a twenty-five years' successful practice in diseases of the Skin, Blood, Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs and Physical Disability, and reduced to unfailing medicines. Office hours 9 to 4, and 7 to 9 evening, at No. 719 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., one door from Bowery, (40 years at No. 3 Division-st.,) cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week, by DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 30 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1870.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A. M., June 16, 1870.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for steamers' use."

The offer must be for the delivery of 18,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bid. The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer. It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Bureau may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspectors, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The price must be for coal delivered at the Philadelphia Navy-yard or League Island, and placed in carts provided by the Government on the Navy-yard wharf, or on board of vessels at such points within six miles of the said Navy-yard as may be designated by the Bureau; and all deliveries aforesaid must be at the contractor's risk and expense, and without any extra charge of any kind.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 3,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the Port of New-York, on board of vessels, or at the Navy-yard there, as at Philadelphia, under the same conditions.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Bureau may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deduced from their bills.

In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, (not exceeding 350 tons per day,) or proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau reserves the right to purchase forthwith at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Blank forms of offer, guarantee, &c., will be furnished on application to the Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Stationery Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the [illegible], for the articles embraced in schedule of Stationery, dated Washington, June 1, 1870, to be seen at the Navigation Office, Navy-yard, New-York, or at this office.

Samples of all the articles embraced in this schedule are to be seen on application to the Navigation Office, Navy-yard, New-York, who will furnish all necessary information in regard to them.

Every article furnished by the contractor must be equal in all respects to the corresponding sample; and when articles of a particular kind are required, the articles supplied by the contractor must be the same as those selected by the Bureau of Navigation as Navy Standards.

The preference, other things being the same, will be given to articles of American manufacture.

The articles are to be delivered within thirty days after acceptance of the proposal.

The deliveries must be made, at the contractor's expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York; and all the articles will be required to be satisfactory to the Navigation Officer, who will receive, inspect, and receipt for them.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Paymaster U. S. N.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Board of the Department of Public Parks do ordain as follows:

All persons are forbidden—

SECTION 1. To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.

SEC. 2. To climb or walk upon the wall.

SEC. 3. To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.

SEC. 4. To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

SEC. 5. To cut, break or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf or any of the buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.

SEC. 6. Or to converse with, or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.

SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established within the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine and geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided that two days' previous notice of the sale thereof shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.

The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale, by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:

For each animal other than goats and geese, two dollars, and the expense of keeping.

For each goat, four dollars, and the expense of keeping.

For geese, twenty-five cents each, and the expense of keeping.

The expense of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:

For each horse, dog or head of neat stock, fifty cents per day.

For each goat, swine or sheep, twenty cents per day.

For each goose, five cents per day.

If, within one month after the sale of any impounded animal, their former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of their sale.

SEC. 8. No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles per hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour.

SEC. 9. No vehicle shall be permitted on the "ride," or equestrian road, the same being devoted exclusively to equestrians; nor shall any vehicle, horse or animal of burden go upon any part of the Central Park except upon the "drive" and other carriage and transverse roads, and upon such places as are appropriated for carriages at rest.

SEC. 10. No animal or vehicle shall be permitted to stand upon the "drive" or carriage roads of the Central Park, or any part thereof, to the obstruction of the way, or to the inconvenience of travel, nor shall any person upon the Central Park solicit or invite passengers.

SEC. 11. No hackney-coach, carriage or other vehicle for hire shall stand upon any part of the Central Park for the purpose of taking in any other passengers or persons than those carried to the Park by said coach, carriage or vehicle.

SEC. 12. No person shall expose any article or thing for sale upon the Central Park, except previously licensed by the Board of the Department of Public Parks, nor shall any hawking or peddling be allowed on the Central Park.

SEC. 13. No omnibus or express wagon, with or without passengers, nor any cart, dray, wagon, truck or other vehicle carrying goods, merchandise, manure, soil, or other article, or solely used for the carriage of goods, merchandise, manure, or other articles, shall be allowed to enter any part of the Central Park except upon the transverse roads.

SEC. 14. No threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent language shall be allowed on the Central Park, whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned.

SEC. 15. No person shall be allowed to tell fortunes or play at any game of chance at or with any table or instrument of gaming, nor to do any obscene or indecent act whatever on the Central Park.

SEC. 16. In case of an emergency, where life or property are endangered, all persons, if required so to do by the Superintendent or any of his assistants, shall remove from the portion of the Central Park specified by the Superintendent or his assistants, and remain off the same till permission is given to return.

SEC. 17. The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of June, July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

SEC. 18. The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

SEC. 19. No person other than employes of the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is open as above provided.

SEC. 20. No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

SEC. 21. No person, except in the employ of the Board of the Department of Public Works, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch, or portion of a tree, shrub, plant or flower.

SEC. 22. No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

SEC. 23. No person shall fire, discharge or set off in the Central Park, any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser, or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character, as the fireworks above specified.

SEC. 24. No person shall place or propel any invalid, chairs or perambulators up any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

SEC. 25. No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

SEC. 26. No person shall, without the consent of the President of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

SEC. 27. No military or target company, or civic or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

SEC. 28. No fire-engine, hook-and-ladder, cart, hose, truck or other machine on wheels, commonly used for the extinguishing of fire, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except the transverse roads, without the previous consent of the President of the Board of the Department of Public Parks.

SEC. 29. No funeral procession, or hearse, or other vehicle or person carrying the body of a deceased person, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park except upon the transverse roads.

SEC. 30. No person, except in the employ of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, shall light, make, or use any fire upon the Central Park.

SEC. 31. No person on foot shall go upon the grass, lawn, or turf of the Central Park, except when and where the word "common" is posted, indicating that persons are at liberty at that time and place to go on the grass.

SEC. 32. No person arrested in the Central Park for violating any ordinance or any regulation of the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall be conveyed before any Magistrate, nor shall any complaint be entered against any person until they shall have been brought before the Captain of the Central Park Police, or the chief officer in charge, and his approval of making such complaint first obtained by the officer making the arrest.

By order of the Department of Public Parks.
PETER B. SWEENY,
President of the Department of Public Parks.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 18th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 18th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 20th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.
THOMAS J. BARR,
GEORGE B. WALLIS, } Commissioners.
MICHEL NORTON,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RED LIGHT. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Stoddart, and Miss Lizzie Price and Miss Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
TAKING THE CHANCES. Characters by Mr. J. H. McVicker and company.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
NOT GUILTY.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE GOOD-NATURED MAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Davidge, Clarke, and Miss Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, and TOM CRINGLE. Leading character by Mr. G. D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A London dispatch denies that any reports of massacres of Israelites in Roumania have been received there, and says that the Continental news agencies deny that any outrages upon the Jews have occurred in Roumania. A political riot had occurred, according to a Bucharest telegram, at a village in Moldavia, during a local election, which was quelled without the aid of soldiers....The channel match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club took place on Saturday, from the Nore to Dover. No American yachts entered. The winner was Mr. BANTCHO's cutter *Fiona*....The Chamber of Accusation of the French High Court has passed indictments against forty-seven of those arrested for conspiracy against the safety of the State and the life of the Emperor; against twenty-two for attempt against the Safety of the State; against three for pillage; against one for assassination, and two for inciting to an attempt against the life of the Emperor. They have been remanded for trial....In the Corps Legislatif of France the Left having demanded the right of public meeting during the elections for Councils-General, OLLIVIER refused, and it was made a Cabinet question and voted on on Saturday. He was sustained by a large majority, and an expected crisis thus averted....ESPARTERO has written a letter declaring his determination to refuse the Crown, even if the Cortes decreed it to him. The session of the Cortes in Madrid, on Friday, was devoted to the King question, and by a vote of 106 to 96 it was resolved to take into consideration the proposition that no candidate should be deemed elected unless he receive a majority equal to one-half the full number of Deputies. This action is regarded as equivalent to the defeat of MONTPENSIER, who, it is said, can command but eighty-nine votes....The English captives of the brigands have been rescued and have reached Gibraltar, over which incident there is said to be much rejoicing in London....During the discussion of the schema of infallibility in the Roman Council last week, a violent scene is said to have occurred between the Gallican Bishop MARET and Cardinal BILIO, in which bitter retorts were made, causing great excitement among the Fathers. Upon the demand of 150 of the Fathers, the end of the discussion on infallibility in the Ecumenical Council was pronounced on Friday. The Ultramontanists deny the rumor that they will withdraw from the Council when the dogma is proclaimed....The Emperor of Austria has issued a decree announcing a universal exhibition to be held in Vienna in 1873.

CUBA.

A Havana dispatch announces on official authority that the expedition from this City on the *George B. Upton*, which had landed at Punta Brava, a few miles east of Nuevitas, was immediately attacked by Spaniards and gun-boats, and dispersed. Ten of the filibusters were killed, including Capt. HARRISON; two were drowned, and three were made prisoners. The steam launch, rubber rafts, and the cargo of war material, including medicine, was captured, the landing having been successfully effected. The *Upton*, after the landing, sailed for Colombia, to bring 100 Colombians to join the Cubans. The *Voz de Cuba* says the prisoners were immediately executed. The date of the landing is not given.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Saturday, the morning hour was devoted to a debate on a resolution to allow the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of Assistant Marshals for taking the new census. The pay, it was claimed, particularly in sparsely-settled districts, was not sufficiently large. No action was, however, taken. At the expiration of the hour the subject went over, and the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed. In the debate which ensued, the Quaker policy, in connection with the management of the Indians, was discussed at length. The pending amendment, appropriating $50,000 for the purchase of agricultural implements and supplies, for the use of the Indians on the Northern Superintendency, was finally agreed to by a vote of 22 to 19. At 3:40 P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 6 o'clock adjourned.

In the House, after the transaction of some general business, and the introduction of a bill providing for mail service in the South American ports by subsidizing a steam-ship company, &c., the bill for the reduction of taxation was proceeded with. The final section was agreed to, when Mr. SCHENCK offered as an amendment the sections relating to the tariff, modified in various particulars. The House refused to second the previous question, and the amendment was withdrawn; but it was afterward again presented, the previous question seconded, and the main question ordered by a vote of 88 to 38, whereupon the opponents of the measure resorted to the usual filibustering tactics to prevent a vote. During the debate Mr. DAWES, by consent, introduced a resolution, which was passed, amending the law appropriating $40,000 for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, so as to allow the expenditure under the direction of the War or Navy Departments. No final action was taken on the Tax bill, and at 6 P. M. the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Advices from Hays City, Kansas, contain the announcement of an attack by Indians on a mail station on Bear Creek, between Camp Supply and Hays City, in which two soldiers were killed and a Sergeant wounded. At a point below the station a Mexican servant had been killed and sixty mules run off. A female interpreter reported at Camp Supply a large number of Arapahoes and Cheyennes on the war-path.

The annual session of the German Roman Catholic Central Society began in Louisville yesterday. There was a grand procession at 10 o'clock. The Society will remain in session for three days. It is expected that 10,000 persons will be present.

During the prevalence of a thunder-storm in Chicago yesterday a barn on North-avenue was struck by lightning and three men instantly killed and one wounded. The men were at work outside when the storm began, and went inside to get out of the rain.

The foundry and machine shop of DENNIS LONG & Co., Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The loss is estimated at $80,000. The hands, numbering 160, are thrown out of employment.

The drouth in Maine is seriously affecting the lumber interest. A Bangor dispatch represents the heated term as unabated, the thermometer yesterday being at 96° in the shade.

The experiment of supplying water to Beacon Hill, Boston, from Roxbury Highlands, was tried on Saturday, and a stream from the "frog-pond" on the Common, was sent 200 feet high by the pressure from the stand-pipe at the Highlands. The Cochituate reservoir on Beacon Hill, it is thought, may be dispensed with.

By direction of the Anglican Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan, a special thanksgiving was offered in all Anglican churches yesterday for the deliverance of the country from the recent Fenian raid.

Nearly complete returns from the First District of South Carolina show that WHITTEMORE is returned to Congress by about 8,000 majority. The vote, as compared with that of 1868, when WHITTEMORE was first elected, was very light, only one-half of the colored and one-fifth of the white vote being polled.

The "dry spell" throughout the Northwest, which has existed for the past two weeks, was broken on Saturday night and yesterday by fine showers, which seem to have extended over a large territory.

Snow to the depth of six feet has recently fallen in the mountains of Montana.

The funeral of PATRICK HERNAN, who was killed while engaged in an attack with others on Policeman WILLIAM BURKE, took place yesterday. It was attended by a large concourse of the ruffians of the Fourth Ward with whom the deceased is said to have been identified.

Our Police reports this morning show an unusual number of arrests of men who committed crimes while intoxicated. The free flow of liquor on the Sabbath Day is manifestly not conducive to good order.

How Can we Save the State?

We have never been willing to concede that the Republican Party in the State of New-York is afflicted with a mortal disease, nor that it is hopeless for us to undertake to carry the State next November. We believe that with proper concerted action, conceived in the proper spirit, the victory will still be on our side. The enormous Democratic majority in the recent Judicial election was obtained simply because a large percentage of the Republicans absented themselves from the polls, while our opponents brought up a very large proportion of their usual vote. The official canvass shows this beyond all dispute, and a comparison with the votes of previous years proves conclusively that the Republican Party in the State is really as strong as it was in 1868, and that if it could be roused from its present apathy, the triumph would be ours in November.

How this can best be assured is the question which we propose to discuss now. We have exhausted the investigation into the causes which created Republican apathy, or, if not, we have pursued it as far as it is profitable. We now pass to a more practical inquiry: How can we save the State in the next election? We assume that the difficulty lies chiefly and primarily in this City, and that there are two political elements here which paralyze Republican action throughout the State by making success almost impossible. The first of these is the corrupt Democratic organization known as the "Ring;" and the other is the equally discordant, and almost equally venal, class of politicians who seek to rule the councils of the Republican Party. The latter is scarcely less formidable than the former. We venture to make the prediction that if the great body of Republicans who act upon conviction, and have little desire to participate any further than voting, could be assured that they would not be betrayed, and if they could be brought to hope for honest and efficient leadership, they would respond with enthusiasm, and would keep the "Ring" majority in this City down so low that our country friends could easily overcome it.

The first step toward this consummation is to reorganize the party here on some such basis as was attempted last year, although the attempt then proved a failure. We must have but one general Republican organization in the City, in which all the old cliques shall be ignored, and, if necessary, discredited by the State Convention. This accomplished—and it is utterly useless to move until it is—we can carry the organization into every ward and election district, and prepare for the faithful execution of the election laws. If necessary, we can call upon Federal authority to aid in putting an end to the outrages which have been perpetrated by canvassers. A few determined men at each poll, armed with the authority of the law, could secure an honest election. With this assurance before them, thousands of Republicans, who now stay away from what they know to be a mere farce, would glady go to the polls and vote.

The organization above described must have leaders who will command respect, not only for their recognized ability, but also for their personal and political integrity. In executing the Federal law, the co-operation of the Federal officers in this City must be secured; and to make it effective, those officers must be capable of acting as leaders. This is of the greatest moment. We cannot have third-rate men in first-rate positions. Our local dissensions once healed, and a new organization effected, the answer is found to the question at the head of this article, and Republican success in the State would be assured by legitimate means, without counting upon the co-operation of thirty thousand dissatisfied Democrats, who stand ready to serve their revenges, by open defection, in case the "Ring" shall attempt to nationalize its corrupt tactics, or its ancient policy of exclusion.

Funding the Debt.

The Committee of Ways and Means have done the next best thing to totally rejecting the funding proposition, which the Senate sanctioned in a most objectionable shape, by discarding the idea of compulsory conversion as against the national banks. They have also refused to sanction the projected system of foreign agencies, and have limited the new issue of bonds to a single rate—four per cent. This is, perhaps, the nearest practicable approach, considering the persistency with which Mr. BOUTWELL has pushed his favorite scheme, to acquiescence in the course which the TIMES has from the first maintained. For it cannot be supposed that a four per cent. bond, notwithstanding its exemption from taxation, has at present the remotest chance of success in the market. No holder of the present six per cents, which are equally free from taxes, will voluntarily surrender them in exchange for a security yielding two per cent. less. And neither branch of Congress has given the slightest sanction to coercion as a means to be employed for the advancement of the funding process. In this respect, a scrupulous regard has been shown for everything affecting the inviolability of the public credit.

The desirableness of funding the debt, at the proper time, is undeniable. The convenience of the Government and the interests of the tax-payers would both be consulted by the issue of a single class of securities at a rate of interest lower than the present. Upon this point there is no difference of opinion. The debatable question is as to the time and order of the change. Those who favor it as an immediate change are the opponents of reduced taxation. They would keep the burdens of the people up to the high-pressure mark, in order that the margin available for the payment of unmatured obligations may be as large as possible. This view exacts, above all other things, a continual diminution of a debt not yet due, and the discharge of which is not asked by a single class of creditors. On the other hand, those who share the opinions of the TIMES, urge that funding can wait, without detriment to the public interest; that the relief to be gained by it is not worth the cost which its advocates are prepared to pay for it; that the best preliminary to its enactment is the adoption of a policy which shall promote the prosperity and contentment of the people; and that no other method will so signally contribute to this result as the largest possible reduction of taxation. "Down with the taxes," is the cry first in order; in due time thereafter we shall certainly fund the debt.

The tardiness with which the Ways and Means Committee have traveled toward this conclusion has provoked not a little grumbling. Their slowness is, however, in some degree atoned for by the result. They have made a good beginning in the work of reducing the taxes, and they have so shaped the Funding bill that we may reasonably hope for still further reduction before Mr. BOUTWELL enters upon his cherished task.

The plea that this country should be able to float securities in Europe, yielding no higher rate of interest than is paid by European countries, is manifestly untenable. The borrowing power of a Government is regulated as to rate by the rates which prevail among its own citizens. A nation whose own people are content with three or four per cent. interest on their spare capital, may expect to obtain what it wants at those rates. But in the United States money is worth much more, and the authorities at Washington must regulate their plans accordingly. The credit they may look for abroad will be measured by the credit they command at home; and the strongest of our financiers have not yet dreamed of issuing or accepting a four per cent. bond. The fact indicates the hopelessness of any effort at present to fund the debt at the rate named, and should reconcile the Treasury to a bill in other particulars differing from the policy urged by the Secretary. The wisest course would now be to drop the subject for the session.

The Redeeming Work of the Session.

A multitude of Mr. SCHENCK's Congressional sins are covered by the vigor and success with which, at the eleventh hour, he has espoused the cause of tax reduction. And the Republican majority in the House, by sustaining his efforts and giving effect to the popular will, have adopted the most effectual method of breaking down hostile criticism, and making sure of victory in the Fall campaign.

The dangers most to be dreaded arose out of the apparent unwillingness or inability of Congress to realize the needs and wishes of the people. Upon this subject, the Press has sent forth no uncertain sound. Months ago it pointed out the diminution of the public burdens as the great want of the time, and it has ever since steadily maintained the same view. To all statements as to the necessity of large and immediate reforms in this direction, Congress seemed indifferent. Questions of minor importance occupied its attention. The representatives of narrow and sinister interests seemed to have ready access to its ear. To the Republican Party out of doors the spectacle was more than disheartening. It looked like mockery of their most cherished hopes. It provoked a suspicion that those on whom the party relied for effective service at Washington neither remembered their responsibilities, nor appreciated their opportunities. Out of this feeling proceeded the loud remonstrances which followed the New-York election, and which have elicited from the House a response the more gratifying, because to some extent it was unexpected.

The reduction of internal taxes has already reached a figure so far in excess of the limit originally fixed by the Ways and Means Committee that it would be ungracious to criticise in an unfriendly spirit every detail of the salutary reform. It is enough that the repeal of some items, and the amendment of others, will remove fifty millions off the shoulders of the people. The lessening of the income tax, the provisions contemplated for diverting its assessment and collection of the features which have rendered it odious, and the repeal of other taxes which fall directly upon trade and transportation, are changes not easily overestimated. They are changes which exhibit a just discrimination as to the sources of internal revenue, and a disposition as quickly as possible to remove from domestic trade the incumbrances which the exigencies of war made inevitable for a time. Fifty millions' reduction in this branch of the revenue service alone will do to start with. Another session, we may fairly hope, will witness the abolition of all internal taxes, with the exception only of the taxes on whisky, tobacco, and the incomes of the well-to-do.

It is, indeed, proposed to take another large step even now. As a part of the general plan for reducing taxes, Mr. SCHENCK has introduced new sections relating to customs duties. These it is intended to reduce to the extent of twenty millions or thereabout. Some duties are reduced,—notably those on tea and coffee; and considerable additions are made to the free list. In the selection of the former items, Mr. SCHENCK has been more or less guided by decisions of the House during the progress of his Tariff bill. It would be easy to object to the schedule now presented. There is room for wide differences of opinion in regard to the reductions, and also in regard to the new features of the free list. From the latter, articles are still omitted which, in our opinion, should be there. But the moment is not propitious for suggesting amendments which, by opening too many avenues to discussion, might endanger the whole of the tariff sections. We take them gladly for what they are worth,—and, as we have said, that is nearly twenty millions. Seventy millions or more, as the result of the House bill for the reduction of taxes, should not be accepted ungrudgingly. So large a reduction of taxation will form the redeeming event of the session.

For this work, let it be remembered, the country will owe scanty thanks to the Democrats, who are evidently unwilling that the Republican majority shall have the credit which will be inseparable from a diminution of taxes. The proceedings in the House on Saturday convict the Democratic minority of a desire to delay, and by delaying to jeopardize, the whole bill. We would not narrow the privileges of the opposition, nor object to the free use of weapons which parliamentary practice sanctions as a check upon the arbitrary action of a majority. But a measure which reduces taxes between sixty and seventy millions does not afford a decent pretext for filibustering, and the Democrats who resort to it confess that they care more for partisanship than for the people.

A Word in Season.

The difficulties in the way of any individual with honorable aims making himself prominent are increasing in the City of New-York, as in London and Paris. The vast crowd of competitors swallows up personality. There are too many objects of attention to allow the multitude to think long of any one person or thing. There is, however, a field open, where any individual of adequate ability and character, could make his name almost immortal in this metropolis. If suddenly, by some strange chance, a man of administrative talent should make his appearance in New-York, and should really and truly be seeking the public interest, and possess organizing faculty sufficient to secure it, we can hardly measure the public honor and renown that would follow him.

What we most sorely need are new men, who will manage their respective departments as a great merchant manages his business, and who possess the rare combination of honesty, organizing talent, and popular power. We believe that any one such man, in any single bureau of our City Government, would win an admiration and respect which, to an ambitious nature, are above the highest rewards; and he would in time be enriched by a grateful community. Let us take, for instance, such a bureau as the Health Board. The comfort, health, and lives of the whole community depend on its wise and energetic action. The new Board starts on its career with no great hopes from the public. There seemed no reason, except one of partisanship, why the old one should have been broken up. Many of the new members have manifestly no experience in sanitary science. Yet the whole public watch their action with the most eager attention, and a readiness to interpret well and applaud whatever is honestly and wisely done. If but one leading member of this Board, say an experienced sanitarian like Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, would set himself thoroughly and actively to work to correct our sanitary abuses, and to make our City, what it ought to be—the healthiest City in the world—boundless applause and public gratitude would follow his labors.

We are approaching our usual dangerous season. The hot weather will soon convert the heaps of garbage in the streets of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards into a hot-bed of fever and pestilence. The tenement caravansaries in the crowded eastern German quarter will be infected with dysentery, cholera infantum, typhus, and all the throng of human ills which follow heat and overcrowding. There will be the usual terrible mortality of infants. Diseases will soon overleap the barriers of class and fortune, and the wealthy wards feel the infection of the poor. Death will take its easy flight from the dens of Cherry-street and Corlear's Hook, and appear suddenly in the grand houses of Murray Hill and Park-avenue. The "fatal bolt," the seed of poison, the fungus of pestilence, or whatever we may call the unseen agency, will come from the same source—the filth, squalor, and neglect in the lanes and tenements of the poor.

What is the new Board doing to ward off these dangers? The old Board, with all its merits, was never able to accomplish one thing—that is, the checking overcrowding in tenement-houses, and residence in unhealthy underground abodes. Much talk was held over these vital reforms, but nothing was ever accomplished. Now, cannot the new Board, without any special act of the Legislature, under the general provisions of their charter, which require it to guard the public health, pass an ordinance that only a certain number of persons shall occupy a given cubic space of room, whether as residents or lodgers? It might take the average cubic feet allowed to each person in the London sanitary ordinances, as that would be sure to be small enough, and would, therefore, involve no hardship to the keepers of the tenement-house or lodging-room. Any violation of this ordinance it could prosecute under the general act, or if not, under some existing act. The simple order, however, without punishment, would break up great numbers of these crowded pits and dens, where so much crime and disease are born and nourished. Their wretched inmates would board or reside elsewhere; some perhaps leaving the City for the country; others seeking less crowded quarters.

Then, again, as to the cellar population. If we mistake not, the Tenement-house act gives the Board power to control this evil; and if not, its general act does. Let it take a single ward, the First for instance, and give notice in the coming mild weather, when it will involve no hardship, that after a particular date certain specified cellars (which are usually half full of water and without ventilation) must be vacated. If the order is not obeyed, then let the Board proceed against the owners, or turn the tenants into the streets. They are not fit places for human habitations, and the residents are much better off even in the Station-houses. In point of fact, however, they would find dwellings elsewhere, or emigrate to the suburban districts. Liverpool turned out thus twenty thousand cellar tenants in a single year, and greatly diminished her death-rate. When will the new Board carry out these great and needed reforms?

Suburban Railways.

Now that the Arcade Railroad scheme is laid aside, at least until the objectionable features of its charter are modified, inventors and capitalists have another year before them in which they may devise some safe and effective system of fast City traffic—the greatest want, but one, of the Metropolis. It certainly does seem, after London, for instance, is bridged and tunneled in every direction by good and paying railroads, that engineering difficulties could be overcome here, and that a respectable revenue could be assured without granting unlimited and dangerous powers to a private company.

But there is a greater want than the want of steam travel in New-York, and that is, cheap and frequent suburban steam travel for thirty miles around the City. This enterprise involves no unusual engineering conditions; its principal works are already in existence, it interrupts no thoroughfares, imperils no massive buildings, cuts off no systems of water supply and drainage, requires no immense expenditure for continuous bridging or continuous rock-tunneling. It, moreover, asks no rights from the City except footholds on its outskirts, and raises none of the difficult legal questions that have so delayed, and must always embarrass, the introduction of steam traffic through New-York.

We have ten principal railroads running out of New-York and its immediate suburbs, to the remoter cities and villages within thirty miles; and despite the slow, infrequent and costly means of transit now provided, the number of people doing business in New-York who prefer these suburban retreats is counted by the ten thousand. Hundreds of residences and groups of residences have grown up, even out of walking distance from stations, so great and wholesome a desire have our people for country life.

If, now, on the present railways, the smaller groups of residences could be connected with the larger outlying towns, by steam carriages or light trains, and these larger towns with the Metropolis by express trains, the time and money of all would be economized. The present trains, carrying three hundred or five hundred passengers each, stop just often enough to be slow and costly to the last endurable degree, and yet they do not stop often enough to really accommodate half the people on the line, or a tenth part of those who would populate it if they could get to stations without keeping horses. And if, instead of our ten roads to the country, we had twenty roads, and a hundred branches, built and equipped, not at the rate of fifty thousand dollars a mile like a trunk line, but following the surface, with a narrow gauge and steam carriage trains—hundreds of square miles of splendid residential country, between the City and Stamford, Tarrytown, Plainfield, or New-Brunswick—a territory large enough to give a house and a farm garden to every business man on Manhattan Island—would be made accessible and become populated.

For suburban railroad traffic we have no means except trunk lines, with their heavy works, ponderous trains, thirty-ton engines and all the appointments for long passenger and immense freight business. The principal trains are made up of locomotives and cars which average 2,000 pounds, dead weight of iron and wood, for every passenger seat in the train. So that each passenger (averaging 150 pounds weight) pays, say, about two mills per mile for himself, and two cents and eight mills for his proportion of this dead weight.

While it is true that railway companies cannot afford to stop their present caravans at every doorstep, it does not follow that they cannot build up and accommodate continuous streets of residences for hundreds of miles, within an hour of this City, by simply adapting their conveyances and branches to the particular service required. There are many of these light railways and steam-carriages abroad—in Sweden, for instance, the rolling stock of such roads weighs but seven hundred to eight hundred pounds per passenger, instead of two thousand, as upon our lines; and yet it moves at the speed of our local trains, and affords equal convenience and safety. That suitable means for fast, frequent, and cheap suburban transit have not long since been provided by our existing railway companies, especially since the engineering and the financial questions have been fully worked out abroad, is simply disgraceful to their management.

Juvenile Vagrants.

The old "Board of Charities and Correction" has long distinguished itself by a wise and humane management of the extended charities committed to its charge. The new Board is, up to this time, simply the old Board with one Democratic member added, and a Democratic President, and it has probably a more partisan character attached to it than heretofore. With gentlemen of such well-known character and experience as Gen. BOWEN and Mr. BELL, we may hope that the new organization will not be allowed to become a mere party tool. The experiments they have been trying the past few years in the care of their unfortunate subjects, are of great consequence in connection with the whole science of the treatment of pauperism and crime. They show an intelligence and appreciation of the modern systems of reform which are worthy of all praise. Gen. BOWEN's experiment with the "school-ship," made in spite of much opposition and indifference, has been a thorough success. Its theory is that there are a considerable number among the "bad boys," whose faults have come in a degree from their excess of animal vitality, their love of adventure and excitement, and who, therefore, are not fitted for an ordinary tame "reformatory," but who can be made something of by the stir, bustle, love of honor, and the discipline aboard ship. Their pent-up vivacity can find vent in the work and adventure of the life even on a school-ship, while they secure all the instruction and training of a regular reform school. They come forth also from a several years' course, trained seamen, having learned a profession, and an important one too. Many will naturally henceforth gratify their vagrant propensities in a natural and legitimate way, by sailing over distant seas; and with all, the hot young blood will be somewhat cooled by good steady work in the open air.

The school-ship manifestly would not do for all criminal and destitute lads, but for the hardiest and most adventurous it seems a very proper institution. Among the other experiments of the Commission, we regret that they have never tried one which has been so long needed in this State, and which long since ought to have been commenced by the Houses of Refuge—namely, a "Farm-school Reformatory." The best business for an ordinary lad in this country is that of the farmer and gardener. In this there is always a demand for labor, and fair wages are paid. It takes the boy far from the temptations and vagrancy of a large city. The old world Farm-school Reformatories have been successful far beyond any other. But better even than this, was the method inaugurated by the old Board, and which we regret to hear has been abandoned by the new, of sending the children who were simply destitute and homeless, through the Children's Aid Society, to country homes. The best asylum possible for a homeless or abandoned boy or girl, is the farmer's home, by the influences of which many a poor castaway has been made an industrious and useful member of society.

Congress seems at last to have wakened to a sense of the importance of immediate action upon the leading measures which have so long been pending, and the indications are that important action will be had today. The Tariff bill will probably be pressed to a final vote, and, it is to be hoped, be disposed of in some satisfactory form. Mr. SCHENCK's Funding bill will also be brought up in conjunction with the Currency bill. These important measures will probably absorb the whole day, although it is not likely that the latter will be disposed of. We shall be satisfied if the Tariff bill is got out of the way to-morrow, and trust it may be. Almost any amount of actual accomplishment, which would betoken a disposition and a prospect of getting through by the 15th of July, would be acceptable to the people, and would go far to retrieve the reputation of that body.

The premature promulgation of Gen. BANKS' majority report in favor of a declaration of neutrality between the Spanish authorities and the Cuban insurgents, seems to have stirred up a counter-movement to sustain the Administration in the course heretofore pursued. It is announced that a minority report will soon be presented, by Judge ORTH, which we presume will traverse the conclusion of fact arrived at by Gen. BANKS, that the insurrection has maintained itself sufficiently long and successfully to justify the course which he advocates. We presume the minority report will be sustained, for the House is strongly disposed to sustain the President's administration of affairs, even upon a point which appeals to the popular sympathy so strongly as the Cuban insurrection. The debate will probably be had this week.

Yesterday's Police record, which will be found in another column, contains what ought to be an effective argument in favor of the enactment of a stringent Sunday Excise law in this City. Thirteen cases of violence in various forms are reported, all, or nearly all, the result of intoxication. These include stabbing, shooting, highway robbery, assaults, burglary, and drunken savagery generally. In every case, we believe, the inciting cause of the crime, or attempted crime, is traceable directly to the repeal of the Excise law. If these demonstrations of lawlessness and brutality shall continue to increase in the future in the same ratio that they have since the new Excise law went into effect, our City will be a disgrace to the civilization of the age, besides being positively dangerous on the Sabbath. The cause cannot be removed under the existing law; but our Police and Courts can, if they are so disposed, restrain violence by vigilance and severe punishment, and we call upon them to act accordingly.

Every friend of humanity and religious tolerance will rejoice over the contradiction of the reported massacre of Jews by the Roumanian Christians. The report was probably a gross exaggeration of a comparatively trivial collision which took place last week in a Moldavian village. The very general expression of indignation which it elicited is significant of a changed feeling toward the Jewish people upon the part of Christians, and of a deprecation of the proscription which has been practiced toward them for centuries. Our Washington specials informed us that the President took the only step in his power to secure an official expression of condemnation of the inhumanities which were said to have been practiced.

Senator MORRILL does not seem inclined to yield the question of protection to American shipping without another struggle, but proposes to renew the proposition of Mr. LYNCH's bill, which was defeated last week, in another form. We should have supposed that the emphatic vote already had would have been effectual, but the subject is one of controlling importance to Mr. MORRILL's constituents in Maine, which may explain, if it does not justify, the renewal of the struggle, to the obstruction of other important measures which are pressing for action by Congress.

A great deal has been said about objecting to candidates for public positions on the score of their religious belief. It is very improper to make any such objections in most cases—but who has done it? After all this hue and cry, where is the offender? We published a letter the other day strongly recommending a certain candidate because he was a Catholic. It is generally understood that when a newspaper prints the letter of a correspondent it does not necessarily indorse all his views—and we may have had our own opinions about the fitness of the gentleman recommended by a "Republican." But it suited some of that gentleman's advocates and supporters to represent that we had opposed him on religious grounds—whereas we had merely allowed a correspondent to recommend him very strongly on those grounds. We did exactly the opposite of what was attributed to us. It is very hard to please people who read everything in a crooked manner. A "Republican" is doubtless overwhelmed with remorse at the mischief he has stirred up, and we only hope he will refrain from making any more nominations to the Collectorship. His first choice did not command our assent, while it gave great offense to his favorite candidate's personal friends. Our correspondent had better not interfere any more in politics. He must leave the "parasites" to settle these matters.

We have already adverted to the shortcomings of the "Churches" in regard to missionary effort among the Indians. The Committee of Foreign Missions contains in its late report to the General Presbyterian Assembly at Philadelphia, some statements on the same subject which fully justify our remarks. There can, indeed, be little doubt that an increasing tendency exists in some quarters to treat the Indians as a race fit only to be exterminated. It is reassuring, however, to notice that the Assembly authorized its Board of Missions "to put forth its utmost effort to accomplish the humane and benignant purpose" of bringing the aborigines under Christian influences. The difficulties in the way of such efforts are, of course, great, but considerations of that kind did not check the missionary spirit in the earlier days of Christianity.

The Legislature of Connecticut is discussing the propriety of having but one State capital, to be situated at Hartford, as was the case under colonial rule. The territory now embraced in the State was originally occupied by two colonies quite independent of each other, and known as Connecticut and New-Haven. These, with the Colonies of Massachusetts and Plymouth, formed a union in 1643 under the name of New-England, which was the germ of the federal idea subsequently incorporated in the United States Constitution. Eighteen years afterward the Colonies of Connecticut and New-Haven were forcibly united by charter of King CHARLES II. For many years the public records were kept at Hartford, and the General Assembly met there; but for the last 170 years the sessions have been held alternately in Hartford and New-Haven. Hartford is now desirous of again securing the sole supremacy, and a proposition to submit the question to a popular vote was recently defeated in the Legislature.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miscellaneous Notes.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

The Summer season will be commenced at Wallack's this evening by the performance of Mr. BROUGHAM's new drama of "The Red Light," by the author and an efficient company. At Niblo's the first representation of "Not Guilty" can be attended. The last rehearsal of "The Good-natured Man" takes place at the Fifth-avenue for the benefit of Mr. ROBERTS, the accomplished scenic artist. At Wood's Museum the pantomime of "Hop O' My Thumb" will be interpreted by the MARTINETTIS. The *pièce de résistance* at the Bowery will be the "Corsican Brothers." Our Brooklyn readers ought to bear in mind the special performance of "The Lancers," by all the artists who acted that piece at Wallack's, at their Academy this evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE CONCERTS.

A concert was given last evening at the Grand Opera-House, with the participation, principally, of the orchestra which Mr. MARETZEK directed at the recent Ninth Regiment Reception. The spacious auditorium was crowded by an assembly in which many known faces were conspicuous. The instrumental music being well selected and interpreted, there was no cause for complaint at its excess over the quantity of vocal compositions. Of the first-named element of the programme, Mr. MARETZEK's new and dashing "Erie Galop" was a part, while ROSSINI, MENDELSSOHN, STRAUSS, MEYERBEER and WAGNER contributed to it, in turn, familiar numbers. The singing of Herr FRITSCH, whose grand voice impressed the hearer quite deeply with a "Salve" by MARSCHNER, and the *ad captandum* strength of Miss NULLY PIERIS, whose voice is of too good quality and range to be suffered to want for culture, afforded the most evident pleasure of the entertainment. Miss PIERIS sang the "Inflammatus," from ROSSINI's "Stabat Mater," and GOUNOD's "Ave Maria."

BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

A very little information is to be added to the notices of the Beethoven Festival already printed in these columns. We are requested, however, to state that the transformation of the Coliseum auditorium into a thoroughly comfortable place having been effected, and the engagements of the numerous artists having been terminated, the sale of tickets will be commenced this day at SCHIRMER's, No. 701 Broadway; DITSON's, No. 711 Broadway; DODD's, No. 914 Broadway, and DEXTER's, No. 2 Wall-street.

WASHINGTON.

The Tax Reduction Bill—The Contest Today—Funding and Banking Measures—Reports on Cuban Affairs—San Domingo—The Shipping Interest—City Politics—Revenue Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The House will open, to-morrow, with a renewal of the fight on the tariff. There will probably be no more serious attempts at filibustering, as even the most rabid Democratic free-trader cannot long withstand the odium of resisting, by such tactics, the passage of a bill which proposes to reduce taxation sixty-five millions. The contest in the morning will be on the vote to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the main question was ordered on the pending section. Should the House refuse to lay the motion on table then the vote will be reconsidered, and an opportunity probably afforded to vote separately on a number of the leading paragraphs of the section—such as iron, steel, hemp, oils, woolen and cotton goods, tea, sugar, and coffee. Should the motion to lay on the table be carried, the section will be agreed to by a nearly unanimous Republican vote, as Gen. SCHENCK says the reduction by the tariff amendment is fully $15,000,000.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Gen. SCHENCK did not get his Funding bill before the House yesterday, owing to the filibustering of the Democrats. It will be expected tomorrow morning, however. It does not contain anything beyond the points already given in these dispatches. An effort will be made to have the funding and currency measures considered together, so that the features of the latter which apply to the banks may harmonize with the class of bonds which shall be authorized by the Funding bill.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Gen. BANKS having made his long-expected report on Cuban affairs to the newspapers, the other half of his Committee, headed by Judge ORTH, will in a few days present a dissenting report to the House, in which the position of the Administration on this matter will be sustained and its action vindicated. The debate on these propositions will probably open this week.

DOMINICAN ANNEXATION.

The San Domingo treaty is stronger by the votes of two prominent Senators who have come over to its support during the past week. It only needs one or two more converts to insure its passage. One of the lamest attempts to manufacture sentiment against the treaty was made last week by the correspondent of one of your contemporaries, which pretends to be friendly to the project and yet gives it a stab at every opportunity. The correspondent manufactured a story about the jobs in the treaty, with which he said it was reported and believed Gen. BABCOCK was connected. He then had the assurance to call upon the President for a vindication of Gen. BABCOCK from these charges. The President, instead of shutting the door in the face of such impudence, condescended to inform the correspondent that he believed Gen. BABCOCK to be an honest man, and that the charges were wholly without foundation.

SHIPPING.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, will endeavor to secure the passage of a measure for the revival of our shipping interests by moving it as an amendment to one of the Appropriation bills. It will probably embody some of the features of Mr. LYNCH's bill which failed in the House.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The city election, for Mayor and members of the Common Council, takes place to-morrow, and promises to be a very exciting and hotly-contested affair. Some fears of an outbreak are entertained, and Mayor BOWEN is out in a letter of advice to his friends today counseling moderation, forbearance, peace and order. The Police force has also been largely augmented. Many of the leading merchants announce that their places of business will be closed. The candidates, Mayor BOWEN and Hon. M. G. EMORY are both Republicans. The *Chronicle* supports the former, and the *Republican* and *Star* the latter. A large number of Republicans, both black and white, as well as all the Democrats and Conservatives, support Mr. EMORY, and it looks to-night as though he will be elected. But as the leaders on the other side are numerous, active, and some of them very unscrupulous, it is impossible to predict the result with certainty. In either case the colored element will be well represented in the City Government, as both parties have nominated a full proportion of colored men on the ward tickets.

THE ISRAELITES IN ROUMANIA.

The State Department has as yet received no official information in reference to the reported massacre of the Jews by the Christians at Roumania, Turkey. President GRANT paid a visit to the State Department today, and during his interview with the Secretary of State, requested him to obtain full and reliable information in relation to this alleged massacre, and in the meantime to do all in his power to have the Turkish Government stop such persecution.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The following is the number and value of revenue stamps sold by the Revenue Bureau for the month of May:

	Number.	Value.
Tobacco stamps	17,207,976	$2,889,712 14
Distilled spirits stamps	493,530	5,028,275 00
Beer stamps	2,491,384	869,549 00
All other kinds	39,642,942	1,752,878 94
Total value of stamps sold		$10,651,117 08

The Bureau had on hand today near 29,000,000 stamps, the total value of which is nearly $8,000,000.

THE TAX ON STOCK OPERATIONS.

Hon. H. G. STEBBINS, of New-York, is here as the representative of the New-York Stock Exchange to look after the onerous taxes inflicted upon the business in stocks by the new bill. In addition to all former taxes, an amendment to the bill, made in the House, adds $6 to every sale of every hundred shares of stock, which, as Mr. AMBLER avowed his object to be, is literally taxing the business out of existence. When fully understood, it is not likely to avail.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DEATH OF A POLITICIAN.

JONAH D. HOOVER died here today, aged forty-eight years. He was Marshal for the District of Columbia under President PIERCE, and previous to the late war was well known in political circles throughout the country, both as President of the Jackson Democratic Association and as a member of the National Democratic Committees and Delegations. He had been in bad health for the last ten years, and was personally highly esteemed by men of all shades of politics.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

It is expected that at the next meeting of the Committee on Reconstruction, legislation will be proposed concerning the State of Tennessee. Representatives MAYNARD and STOKES, and other prominent gentlemen who are opposed to the present condition of affairs, ask that Congress pass a law declaring that the Legislature is an illegal body, as they claim the majority of its members were elected against the provisions of the Constitution, blanks with signatures having been circulated by wholesale, and filled with names of persons who were excluded from voting by reason of their connection with the rebellion. It does not seem probable, however, that Congress will have time to definitely act upon the subject, in view of the pressure of other business.

A NORTH CAROLINA UNIONIST.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has submitted a report, saying:

"The evidence in this case shows that Lieut. SHELTON, who asks to be allowed pay, recruited and organized a full company of loyal North Carolinians, and was appointed First Lieutenant of said company by Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD, to date 1st day of September, 1863, the day his company was organized. That owing to the unsettled condition of the army in East Tennessee at that time, and the seige of Knoxville soon following, Lieut. SHELTON was unable to be mustered in. After the siege of Knoxville was raised, Lieut. SHELTON was ordered by Gen. SCHOFIELD, with a detachment of his company, to join the Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry to make a raid into the enemy's lines for the purpose of destroying the railroad bridges between Greensboro and Salisbury, N.C., a distance of 300 miles in the rebel lines, which cut off the enemy's communication with Richmond. Lieut. SHELTON remained on duty with the Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry, by orders of Gen. SCHOFIELD, being constantly in front on active duty. His company was full and complete, and there was no other First Lieutenant in said company; and that he never received any pay as said officer. The Committee therefore report a bill and recommend its passage, giving SHELTON the pay of a First Lieutenant of Infantry from Sept. 1, 1863, to Aug. 16, 1865, less payment received as a private.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Discourse by Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll in the Middle Reform Church in Brooklyn.

The following sermon was preached, yesterday, by Rev. EDWARD PAYSON INGERSOLL, in the Middle Reform Church, Brooklyn, founded on the subjoined text:

"To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word it is because there is no light in them."—Isaiah, viii, 20.

The American Republic was built upon the Bible. The great fact that stands above all others is the fact that the Bible sent our forefathers to these shores; that it was the binnacle of their hopes; that it was the right arm of their prosperity. The earliest colonial enactments recognized the absolute necessity of placing the Christian religion as the corner-stone of government. From the pulpit, too, as history affirms, came the first enunciation of these principles that led to this Republican Government. "Thinking upon the passage, (says an old divine,) 'where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty,' I was brought to reflect upon how good a thing it would be to have a free government." And the free government came; under the sanction of the Christian religion it came. It was born of its spirit; it was baptized at its altars. In the dark days of the Revolution, when it struggled for birth, men acknowledged that it was that fervent first prayer in Congress that brought them deliverance; and in that original Constitution was written what now stands: "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to a good Government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." "Religion!" What religion is meant? Surely, that which inspired our patriot fathers to renounce allegiance to a foreign potentate. Christianity became the law of the land. Says BLACKSTONE, "Christianity is a part of the law of England," and in a note to the American edition of his commentaries we read, "We have received the Christian religion as a part of the common law." The Courts of New-York State have affirmed the same. Mr. WEBSTER, in his celebrated argument in the Girard case, says "Christianity is the law of the land." Judge STORY, in his *Commentaries on the Constitution*, says, "It is impossible for those who believe in the truths of Christianity as a Divine revelation, to doubt, that it is the special duty of Government to foster and cherish it among all the citizens and subjects." Judge DUNCAN, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a judicial decision, says; "Christianity is and always has been a part of the common law of the State. "It is impossible," he adds, "to administer the laws without taking the religion which the defendant in error has scoffed at—that Scripture which he has reviled as their basis." Yes, laws, oaths, customs, Sabbaths, and the whole history of our nation; everything declares that Christianity, broad, generous, tolerant Christianity, that which is independent of sects and dogmas, of sword and fagot, that which springs from the Bible, is the law of the land. That brilliant Frenchman and conscientious Roman Catholic preacher, Father HYACINTHE, who has but recently left our shores, said, when here: "The foundation of your people is the Bible; the Book that speaks of God; the living Word of Jesus Christ. * * * A belief in Jesus Christ is the root of this nation. * * * I have found here liberty associated with Christianity, and have been among a people who do not think to be free they must be parted from God." It stands as a fact, then, that this nation is a Christian nation. Its Constitution plants itself upon religion. Laws and customs and judicial decisions have affirmed it. Does it stand alone as a necessity? Can there be a free Government without the recognition of a God? There never has been. No human Government has ever existed without a belief in a Divinity, and a national recognition of such a belief. Every nation of antiquity has been closely allied to some religion. Experience has taught that men cannot be controlled without appeals to the religious sentiment. Said WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address: "Whatever may be conceded to the influence of a refined education upon minds of a peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." If, then, the morality of the State depends upon the inculcation of religious sentiments, does it not rest within the power of the State to train its citizens and those who are to become citizens in religious truth? Has it not the power of self-preservation? May it shut men up in prisons for crime, and yet have no authority to inculcate principles and truths that are the only safeguard against crime? These facts have been given and principles affirmed, because there has been for many years past a systematic effort to exclude the Bible from our public schools, upon the ground that it is not the province or right of the Government to teach religious truth. This effort has been pressed by the Romanists of our country, aided and encouraged by the infidel minds of community, and will be pressed so long as there is any hope of success. The history of Romanism is a history of silent, persistent effort, where they have not yet the power to rule. Their rallying cry is given, orders passed down the line, and then on to the bitter end they march in solid phalanx. Such an army is now in our land. I do not come to pronounce anathemas or hurl maledictions. I do not sympathize with those who are ready for rash quixotic sallies. Our weapons are not carnal. But I do stand with those who think it right to speak out clearly and positively, and show the rocks upon which our good ship of State is in danger of running. I would hold to the Bible in our schools, because its truths brought common schools into existence. Its great teachings are the basis of all religion in this land. I would hold to the Bible in impressing those broad foundation truths which all Christians acknowledge. Beyond this it is not our right to go. The Bible is its own best interpreter. Like the sun, it reveals itself. It is God's book, therefore it cannot be sectarian. No gift of the Common Father is sectarian. You might as well talk of sectarian rocks and trees, of sectarian soil, of sectarian oceans or stars, of a sectarian sun, as of a sectarian Bible. There can be no ground upon which to base such a charge, except it be that it is improperly translated. To which we say this Bible was translated under the patronage of a Roman Catholic sovereign, and by Catholic scholars, and was pronounced by Catholic critics of King JAMES' time as the most perfect translation ever made. Says Bishop LADDUS, himself a Catholic: "It is of all versions the most excellent for accuracy, fidelity, and the strictest letter of the text." And what does this Bible teach? It teaches one God, one Savior, one Holy Ghost, the forgiveness of sins, the regeneration of the heart of the Holy Spirit, justification by faith, and a future judgment. These are fundamental truths of the Bible; they are held in common by Protestants and Catholics; we teach them to our children and they to theirs. Why then would they have the Bible cast out of our public schools? Because it is "without note and comment." Because it does not teach those doctrines which make the Romanist to differ from the Protestant. Because instead of pressing home, as it does, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself," it does not make prominent the pros and cons of trans-substantiation, and penance, and fasts, and purgatory, and images. Because while it holds up the commandments against robbing and cheating and bearing false witness, it does not give more emphasis to the teachings of the Romish Church, over which men have been cutting each other's throats for the last fifteen centuries. Their objection is not to the Bible, but to the broad, liberal spirit of our institutions, which permits the open Bible and untrammeled conscience. We seek for our children good citizenship, integrity, industry, manly courage, culture of mind, refinement of sentiment and feeling, generous impulses and self-denying character. History affirms, and the wise men of the golden age of every Christian land confirm the truth, that all of these characteristics flow in the channel opened up by the Bible. Is good citizenship and obedience to law sought? The Bible teaches, "The powers that be are ordained of God." "Ye are brethren." This means obedience to rulers and respect for our brother man. It teaches integrity of character—that which stands by the truth in spirit, in word and in deed. From the commandments given on Sinai down to the Apocalypse by example and precept is this characteristic of true manhood pressed with all the holy sanctions of law and love. Industry is inculcated—industry, the right hand of personal and national peace and prosperity. Witness the toils of the Master and his disciples. Hear the Apostle Paul as he says: "These hands have ministered unto my necessities." Manly courage is taught. Look to Abraham, the military hero, battling for his rights. Follow down to Joshua, the intrepid, fearless chieftain, for whom the sun and moon stood still while he smote the hosts of the aliens. Study the exploits of David from the time the bold, true boy met the giant of Gath to the time when his courage and vigor had made Israel the mightiest nation of his day. Follow Jesus in his life-work. Beset by dangers, he rebukes crime; he stands up for the poor and lowly; he drives the base traffickers from the temple; he dies at length because he loved the truth. Where is nobler heroism? Look to Stephen and Paul, who went forth in the same spirit; hear the grand old Apostle speak when cowardly rulers would release him: "They have beaten us openly, uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison, and now do they thrust us out privily. Nay, verily, but let them come themselves and fetch us out." Such truths when read are of no influence; such truths fall upon deaf ears. I am one to testify nay. No, multitudes which no man can number have heard these truths in our common schools. Unto souls quick and eager they have passed like particles of iron into the blood, giving us a more stalwart manhood, and through that manhood wise laws and better customs. Where in the records of the past do we find a book that so quickens the soul to lay hold upon the mighty secrets of existence for which Jacob wrestled? The generation which has become wise in the things which are not written looks upon the Bible as a relict of the past. They say it is like an old baronial castle with a few rooms furnished for those whose duty it is to keep it. They will live in the grand mansion which science or literature or metaphysics has erected. But thoughtful men who search deep do not think so. They tell us that as a work of literature the Bible has no equal. WEBSTER, CARLYLE, COLERIDGE, CHALMERS, each expresses the opinion that the inspired Book of Job is the sublimest poem in the possession of man. Dr. JOHNSON read the book of Ruth to a company of literary men who were ignorant of the Bible and they pronounced it "the sweetest pastoral they had ever heard." No imagination ever conceived stories which equal in beauty the stories of the Bible. The little child hangs upon your lips as you tell him of Joseph or Moses or David or Samuel. Riper years turn to them to be refreshed. There is no book which tells its stories with such plainness and pathos. If you would have culture, put the Bible first. Better burn all other books than be shut out from the Bible. Shall free people, whose glories and triumphs are given and maintained, not by the Constitution as a primary force, but by that great charter of rights which God has penned, hesitate to give its truths to their children? Shall we permit men bound by the edicts of a ruler who hates liberty and loves oppression to snatch away the word of God, which has come down as the heirloom of our fathers? The Saxon Bible—it is a part of our national history; it is the stronghold of our national hopes; it is the golden link that binds us to our "sainted ones." The power of grief and tribulations is crushed beneath its words. It stills the tempest. It rebukes the Tempter and he flees away. It is the companion of man's best moments; and all that is gentle and pure, patient, penitent and self-sacrificing, brings him near his English Bible. It is his treasure; he goes to it and the clouds pass away. It has written upon its pages his soul history. Shall he lightly toss it from him at the word of those who glory in trampling it under foot? But our common schools are not alone involved. Our reform schools, our penitentiaries, our benevolent institutions, our State universities, every college and seminary in the land which receives, as have multitudes of them, the help of the State, must banish the Bible. The experiences of years testifies that criminals are softened and reformed by Bible instruction. Says Gen. AMOS PILLSBURY, the efficient and humane Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary: "We have a copy of the Bible in every cell, and the prisoners read it through several times. They often express to me their deep interest in its truths, and some have said they find something new in the Bible every time they read it; and the men who do the most work in the shops of the prisons are those who learn most of the Bible;" and he further states that he needs the Bible as much for the discipline as for the reformation of the criminals. Our common-school teachers testify to the same fact. They say we need the Bible as a moral force in governing our schools. Take the Bible from our blind asylums and its inmates are shut up in Egyptian darkness. They will never learn the blessed truth, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved;" never trace out as they now do those sublime words, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." Banish the Bible from our public schools and the work of destruction is not yet over. By carelessly giving up the Bible you alienate many of the oldest, wisest and firmest supporters of the common-school system, while you fail to conciliate its enemies but only quicken them to new exactions; away goes the Christian Sabbath, Christian oaths, and Christian customs, and infidelity sweeps over us like a hot sirocco. We say take from our common schools all that is intolerant of any sect, but let us by our convictions and our votes stand up for God's Word. And yet were it thrust out I should not give up hope, for our common schools, passing their roots so deep into the soil of the Gospel, drawing their life from its principles, are forever the most formidable enemy of priestly intolerance, and so they have been found to be, and hence the issue has shifted grounds; and now, in most places, Romanism insists upon destroying the common-school system. They believe in religion in the State; they proclaim boldly, and with truth, that a State without religion can not live. But they demand the right to teach their peculiar theology and ecclesiasticism. They object to our schools as godless.

Hear what they say. The *Freeman's Journal*, a prominent Roman Catholic organ, says: "Let the public-school system go where it came from—the devil. What we Roman Catholics must do now is to get our children out of this devouring fire. At any cost and any sacrifice we must deliver the children, over whom we have control, from these pits of destruction which lie invitingly in their way under the name of public or district schools." Again. "This subject (of the public school) contains in it the whole question of the progress and triumphs of the Catholic Church in the next generation in this country. Catholics! let us all act together! Let us all read and listen to the same sentiments that we may know how to act together!" Again. "There can be no sound political progress—no permanence in the State—where, for any length of time, children shall be trained in schools without (the Roman Catholic) religion." Again. "This country has no other hope, politically or morally, except in the vast and controlling extension of the Catholic religion." A Catholic priest in the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Catholics would not be satisfied with the public schools even if the Protestant Bible and every vestige of religious teaching were banished from them." As indicating the aim of this spirit, hear Bishop O'CONNOR, of Pittsburg; "Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite can be carried into effect, without peril to the Catholic world." The Archbishop of St. Louis says: "If the Catholics ever gain—which they surely will—an immense numerical majority, religious freedom in this country will be at an end." This, then, is not a question of party or of partisans. Without regard to party or party alliances, men have spoken. It is a question of country, of education, of liberty, of free salvation for men. And how are we to meet it? Not by sounding the tocsin of war; not by an outcry of indignation; not by vituperations, but by calmness and faithfulness. Let us remember that God founded this nation and that He speaks as truly to us as to Israel of old when He saith: "Behold, I have taught you statutes and judgments.... Keep, therefore, and do them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations, which shall hear all these statutes and shall say surely this great nation is a wise and independent people—Only take heed to thyself, and keep thy soul diligently, lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen, and lest they depart from thy heart all the days of thy life, but teach them to thy sons and thy son's sons."—Deut. iv. We have been swinging away from the old moorings; we have not been faithful enough in teaching our children the statutes of the Lord. Our hope for liberty is at the hearth stone. "And thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children." "Feed thy kids beside the shepherd's tent." Let us be as vigilant in teaching the truths of Scripture to our children, as Rome is in inculcating her forms and dogmas, and our nation shall rise into a higher intelligence and nobler virtue. As Italy, and Portugal, and Spain, and other nations of Europe, worn out and crumbling under the yoke of degradation and decay, shall, perhaps, fall still lower in stupor, let America arise and shine. Let her churches and common-schools, twin patrons of the purest civilization, multiply and strengthen on every hand. And not bound up within ourselves, let us send the Gospel over the sea. Spain in her palmy purer days gave America to the persecuted. Let us bind upon her crushed heart the balm we have found so precious to our souls. Let us give to her the open Bible. Let us enter the open doors of the far East and give to nations centuries old in idolatry the Gospel of Jesus. Thus blessing the world we shall bless ourselves. We need readier hands for Christian work; broader views of its magnitude and promise, warmer hearts for the cause of Jesus. Then will a holier light stream in upon our land. We shall still meet storms—they will never cease, they may rage more fiercely before He comes to reign, but with faith in God the good Ship of State shall ride boldly and safely over the waves of strife, bearing herself proudly with the precious hopes of humanity. The Bible, the Bible is the sheet anchor of our hopes. Give us the open Bible for our homes that love may reign there. Give us the open Bible for our common schools that intelligence and virtue may still be the heritage of our land; an open Bible for our Legislative halls so that "our officers may be peace and our exactors righteousness." God speed us on our way!

"Thou, too, sail on, oh Ship of State!
Sail on, oh Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore!
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea,
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee;
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!"

Rev. Dr. Bellows on Church Councils.

The congregation of All Soul's Church (Dr. BELLOWS) will, for the present, worship with the congregation of the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. HEPWORTH'S.) A defect in the supports of the former church has necessitated the change. It is expected that Dr. BELLOWS' congregation will be enabled to resume worship in their own edifice by next September. The two pastors alternate in taking charge of the services. Last evening Dr. BELLOWS delivered what he called a lecture, rather than a sermon, on the general subject of Councils. In the early councils the Popes had not claimed infallibility. Common sense was not the sense which was common, but that which was in common. He who possessed it was *facile princeps* among men. The early councils sought to apply this principle to matters of general interest. In former councils, priests, men of affairs, princes and men of state were called in. But the present Ecumenical Council is not formed on the old apostolic model. No secular wisdom was represented. The Greek and the Protestant Churches were excluded. It was an assembly of Roman Catholic Bishops and priests, and could hardly be pronounced a council at all. It was a mere ecclesiastical caucus. No general council could now be called to discuss the articles of the Christian faith. The Church was too large, and no common tongue prevailed. Though a general council could not be held, general councils could be. Each individual should hold a council in his own mind. He should look at the principal elements for forming a broad Christianity. The reverend speaker considered at length what was essential for ascertaining what is fundamental for true Christian faith.

The music by the united choirs of the two churches was especially noticeable for its excellence.

THE HEATHEN OF NEW-YORK.

Work of the New-York City Sunday-School and Missionary Society Among the Masses—Efforts to Elevate the Lowly, and Furnish Missions for the Churchless—Gleanings from an Annual Report.

That the City of New-York is sadly deficient in the matter of church accommodations for the masses, is a fact too well known to require argument for its support. A low estimate of the number of those thus unprovided is 200,000, and it is probably much greater. How to supply this deficiency and give everybody an opportunity to go to church, has long been a serious question with the religious community, and various plans have been devised to meet the want. Some have done well, and others have utterly failed. All combined have not accomplished a tithe of what it is thought possible to do, if all energies were bent toward the one effort of Christianizing our "home heathen object."

None of these enterprises have done more in the matter, however, than the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society, whose annual report for the past year is nearly ready for distribution.

The Society was incorporated by an act passed April 14, 1866. By its constitution its membership embraces all laborers in the Sunday-schools connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New-York, together with the Pastors of the several churches, and the Presiding Elders of the New-York Districts of the New-York and New-York East Conferences.

The management is vested in a Board of Managers elected annually, consisting of the officers of the Society, the pastors of the several Methodist Episcopal Churches, of one delegate from each Sunday-school, (elected by the officers and teachers of said school,) and of ten additional members elected by the Board. The regular meetings of the Board are held on the second Friday afternoon of each month. The headquarters of the Board are at the Society's rooms in the new Methodist Publishing and Mission Buildings, corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street. These rooms were fitted up and neatly and thoroughly furnished about six months since, through the generosity and solely at the expense of our late President, and by him presented for the use of the Society.

Sunday-school and Mission Chapel services have been conducted by the Society in Thirty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue; at No. 185 Franklin-street, near Hudson; at No. 332 Broome-street, near Mulberry; corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth-street; at Sixty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues; at East Eleventh-street, near Avenue B; in Second Avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets; in Avenue B, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; at corner of Third-street and Avenue B; at No. 319 Rivington-street, near Lewis; at No. 67 Ridge-street, (colored,) and in Third-street. A new chapel has been erected, on lots purchased and paid for, in One Hundred and Fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue. It is a neat Gothic structure, with three good class-rooms, and is designed to remain the permanent lecture-room for the future church. This chapel was completed, and was ready for dedication, on the last Sabbath in February, but the opening services were postponed on account of the illness of our late President. The dedication took place on April 3.

The Society now holds, free from debt, real estate, consisting of chapel lots and chapels, estimated at $134,600, and movable or personal property valued at $11,302, making a total of $145,902. There are under the pastoral care of missionaries eleven organized churches, the members of which are divided into twenty-five classes, which meet weekly. During the year there have been 291 conversions at the mission meetings. The losses to the membership by death and removals, and transfer of societies to separate congregations have been 416. Since the last annual meeting Perry-street Church has been constituted a separate charge, taking from the membership of the mission 125, and from our Mission Sunday-school register, 730 pupils. The present church membership is 559. The Society has under its supervision 12 Sunday-schools, with a total register for the year of 325 officers and teachers, and 2,903 scholars, or a total Sunday-school membership of 3,228.

Six missionaries have been employed during the year, namely, Revs. D. L. Marks and J. F. Richmond, of the New-York Conference; Revs. Geo. Hollis and Wm. Ross, of the New-York East Conference, and Revs. C. S. Briggs and H. Gedman, local preachers. In addition, Revs. Geo. Griffith and D. Young, of the Drew Seminary, have been employed to fill Sabbath appointments, the former for six months, the latter for the year. One female missionary, Miss A. Losee has also been employed for a special department of labor. The work performed by these faithful and successful laborers is indicated by the following figures: Missionary and pastoral visits, 23,565; average per month, 2,963; visits to the sick, 2,518; families prayed with, 7,404; religious services held, 3,823; visits to Sunday Schools, 780; pages of tracts and *Good News* distributed, 96,420; funerals, 156; baptisms, 210; conversions, 291; children promised to attend Sunday School, 1,388; adults promised to attend church, 1,150.

In addition to the work above indicated, the cause of the Society has been largely promoted by the personal services of the President, Vice-President, and several other officers of the Board. Numerous visits promotive of the work, have been made by them to the City Sunday-schools and congregations, and they have devoted no small amount of time in supervising and aiding the precious work under their charge. The officers and teachers of the Mission Sunday-schools have also labored with wisely-directed zeal. During the year the Society has received $28,946 05, and expended in the Mission and Sunday-school work, $30,514 42. During the last four years the Society has expended in carrying forward its work, $108,509 82.

The Society numbers among its officers and Board of Managers some of the most enlightened and influential men in this City, as may be seen by the following record: President—ANDREW V. STOUT, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank. Vice-Presidents—Chas. H. Applegate, G. J. Hamilton and J. D. Slayback. Recording Secretary—James H. Pelton. Treasurer—Wm. K. Peyton. Elected members—Daniel Drew, C. C. North, John B. Cornell, Rev. D. Curry, D. D.; Rev. Wm. H. De Puy, A. M.; D. W. Diggs, John Stephenson, Gilbert Oakley, J. S. McLean and Abraham Mead.

The expenditure of the coming year will necessarily be very large, and an appeal is made to the public for aid in carrying on the work. One million of dollars could be well expended, in opening new missions and building churches, within the next twelve months. Those who are disposed to help this worthy Society by contributing money may send to the Treasurer at Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, or to any other officer. The funds will be judiciously applied, and great good may be effected.

Open-Air Services at the Five Points.

The open-air services at the Ladies' Five Points Mission, at 4 o'clock yesterday, were attended by a crowd of people not accustomed to public worship. Nearly all of the women were bare-headed, and not a few of them held their babies in their arms. The men were dirty, rough and ragged. The children were those, for the greater part, who attend the Sunday-school of the Mission. Rev. Mr. MESERVE, of Forty-fourth-street M. E. Church, preached an excellent sermon from the third chapter and twenty-sixth verse of Acts. Meanwhile the motly group of hearers, forgetting their discomforts as they stood unsheltered in the hot sun, listened attentively. While the preacher was urging them to personal piety, one young fellow said to another near him, "Are you going to let Christ come into your heart?" The other looked puzzled and shook his head. The two locked arms and walked away. The people usually seemed delighted with the singing by the ladies and children, and at the close were earnestly invited by the missionary to come again.

Anniversary of the Greenpoint Sabbath-Schools.

The Sabbath-schools of Greenpoint will celebrate their anniversary to-morrow. The various schools will assemble in their respective school-rooms at 1½ o'clock, preparatory to marching. The march will commence at 2 o'clock precisely. The Marshals will have their schools formed as follows, ready to take the places assigned them, when the procession reaches their school-rooms:

Faith Mission, on the west side of Union-avenue, right resting on Meserole-street; Union-avenue Baptist, on east side of Union-avenue, right resting on Meserole-street; Christian, on south side of Calyer-street, right resting on Union-avenue; Lutheran, on north side of Calyer-street, right resting on Union-avenue; the Tabernacle Methodist, on east side of Union-avenue, left resting on Calyer-street; he Presbyterian, on south side of Noble-street, right resting on Union-avenue; First Baptist, on north side of Noble-street, right resting on Union-avenue; the Episcopal, on north side of Kent-street, right resting on Union-avenue; the Reformed, on the north side of Java-street, right resting on Union-avenue; the First Methodist, on Union-avenue, left resting on north side of Java-street.

The procession will march from the corner of Union-avenue and Meserole-street through Union-avenue to Eagle-street, through Eagle-street to Franklin, through Franklin to Calyer, up Calyer to Fourth, through Fourth to Norman-avenue, through Norman-avenue to Oakland-street, through Oakland to Meserole, through Meserole to Fourth, through Fourth to Calyer, through Calyer to Union-avenue, through Union-avenue, dismissing schools in their order.

CHARLES KENNEDY will act as Grand Marshal, with the following aids: George H. Stone, William Clark, J. S. Ogilvie, Henry Starr, Joseph Bigelow, H. Koepenn, J. H. Whitehorne, Joseph T. Van Note, I. L. Doughty.

The Law Courts for June.

As published in the TIMES a few days since, the Governor of the State, in making assignment of Judges to hold the General Terms of the Supreme Court in the several districts, in pursuance of a recent act of the Legislature, appointed Presiding Justice INGRAHAM, and Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO, for the First District, and the day for the commencement is the first Tuesday (to-morrow) instead of the first Monday of the month, as heretofore. Judge BARNARD is also assigned to hold the Supreme Court Chambers this month, commencing today. Judge BRADY will commence a two weeks' term today, at 10½ A. M., of Circuit Part II., in the General Term room.

In the Superior Court, General Term, Judges MONELL, MCCUNN and JONES will preside. Part I., Trial Term, will be held by Judge SPENCER, and Part II. by Chief-Justice BARBOUR. Judge FREEDMAN will sit at Special Term and Chambers.

The General Term of the Common Pleas has adjourned to the first Monday in July, when they will render decisions, and when probably the assignments of the new Judges for the Fall Terms will be arranged.

In Part I., Trial Term, Judge LOEW will preside, Judge VAN BRUNT in Part II., and Chief-Justice DALY in Chambers.

The Marine Court has more than the usual heavy calendar for the month. There will be two Trial Terms held by Judges ALKER and CURTIS, and a Special Term and Chambers by Judge GROSS.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

A Baccalaureate Sermon Before the Graduating Class of Rutgers' Institute.

Rev. Dr. PIERCE, President of Rutgers' Institute, preached a discourse before the graduating class of the Institute, in Rev. Dr. CROSBY's church, last evening. The church was filled with a large and highly intelligent congregation. The speaker commenced by saying that although he was to speak more particularly to the class which was about to enter upon the active duties of the world, yet the subject of his address was of interest to the public at large, and to that public as much as to the graduates before him would his remarks be directed. The equality of all people before God, said he, is taught in the Scriptures. From this logically follows, and with the sanction of the same divine oracles, the great principle of the equality of all the people before the law. If, then, the law of the land creates privileged classes, such for instance as orders of nobility, on whom it bestows powers not given to others, it makes distinctions that are repugnant alike to the teachings of Christianity and of experience. The utter rejection of this sort of feudalism from the Constitution of the United States, was a great step in the progress of Christian civilization, and is soon to be followed throughout the world. But if the State fulfills its duty to a part of the people in the bestowment of that which is a benefit for them to receive and a duty for the State to give, and does not do the same for the whole, or, if it does this for such other part in a less degree, its neglect of these, or its less complete fulfillment of its duty toward them against whom it thus discriminates, this is in the nature of a wrong, and tends to create an inequality among those entitled to equal treatment, which is the essential injustice of that feudalism which was meant to be wholly repudiated and forever banished from this country. Precisely this has been done by the State in the matter of the education of women, and by the community in copying the example of the State. I deem it entirely appropriate to this Sabbath evening and to this house of worship, to argue the following proposition: That while the State, in granting great sums of money for the education of men, and the community, in imitating, in this, the example of the State, have done well; yet in so much as both have failed to do so equally for women, this less complete fulfillment of public duty is not only a great wrong to a part of the community, but a great harm to the whole, as it directly fosters an inequality which is repugnant to Christianity and to the best interests of society. I shall attempt to show that in this matter there is a great wrong to be righted, and a great duty to be done. I shall urge this as the ground of an appeal for the endowment of a university for women in the City of New-York, as thoroughly appointed in all respects as the best institution for the education of men in the State. I am fully persuaded that the time is not far distant, when it will be thought almost incredible that the question of the inferiority of woman should ever have been seriously debated. I am fully persuaded that upon all great questions touching humanity the human mind will, at length, accept the teachings of Christ as final; and the question whether or not woman is the equal of man I conceive authoritatively settled by Him, when He pronounces marriage such a union as excludes the idea that there can be essential inferiority in one of the parties. His ideal of marriage, unknown alike to the classical nations and to the Hebrews, is incompatible with the inequality of the sexes. Equality, though it excludes the idea of inferiority, is consistent with diversity. There is a difference between the sexes that at once raises the question whether there should not be a difference in their education. After the most careful thought that I could give the subject, I am of the opinion that it should be the same to a much greater extent than most persons are willing to concede. Up to a certain point the education of men is much the same; beyond that point comes in a special training. Thus, on leaving college, the young man who is to pursue law receives a legal training. But the great fact here to be noticed is, that up to a certain point, all liberally-educated men are trained much in the same manner. For a long time, a liberal education seems to take no note of the specific ends which, finally, it may be desirable to aim at. It contents itself with enlarging and strengthening the mental powers. It unrolls before the young man the ample page of knowledge, confident that this is the best preparation for any path that he may finally choose. If, then, it is best for the young man that, by a liberal education, his memory should be strengthened, his reasoning powers disciplined, his judgment matured, his mind enlarged—why is it not best for the young woman also? Surely there is nothing which the undergraduate learns in his college course which he should not be glad that his wife should know as well as himself. Surely, a liberal education has miserably failed of its aim, when a man desires in a wife, not an equal, but a toy or a slave. To the savage, woman is a slave. The half-civilized man combines with this the idea of woman as a toy. This is an unchristian idea; unhappily, it is too common even with us, yet, with some other degrading ideas, it is a relic of heathenism. The whole difference between civilized Europe, half-civilized Asia and savage Africa, can be accurately measured by the idea of woman—the best test of civilization in either a nation or an individual. There has been much discussion as to the present condition of woman; and various schemes for her improvement have been earnestly urged and widely considered, though without any great unanimity. I shall not here express any opinion as to these, further than to argue the need and importance of one thing, as to which there can be no difference of opinion; this is the duty of giving to women equal means with men of obtaining a complete education. I shall argue this upon general principles from reasons applicable everywhere, yet with special reference, as I have already announced, to the College in this City, in behalf of which I speak. I therefore propose to show, at some length, how much has been done in the matter of the education of men, with the intent of clearly and forcibly bringing out the fact that comparatively little or nothing has been done for women. For just in proportion as the vast inequality, in this respect, of the laws and customs of all civilized communities, from the earliest ages, is understood, there must arise a feeling of wonder that its evil consequences have not been more clearly seen and felt, and a corresponding feeling that there is a great duty to be done, and a great wrong to be undone.

The speaker then gave an outline of the educational system of modern, mediæval and ancient times, and continued as follows:

Perhaps the best idea of what has been done for the learning of men in the long period of Christian civilization in Europe, up to the present hour, may be formed from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, whose origin goes back to Saxon England, and which have been enlarged and improved in every century of English history. As early as the year 1201 Oxford had three thousand scholars, or nearly half of the present number, which is about six thousand. Oxford University returns two members to Parliament, and the heads of its numerous colleges and its Professors rank with the first men in the kingdom, as do those of the rival University of Cambridge, which is the equal of Oxford in the long array of illustrious men who have gone forth from it; such as Cromwell and Wilberforce among statesmen, Spenser, Milton, Dryden and Wordsworth among poets, Bacon, Newton and Herschel among philosophers. Yet this is by no means all the provision made in Britain for the higher education of men; and to show this, I need only mention the Universities of Edinburgh, London, Dublin, and the schools in which young men are trained for the greater institutions—such as Eton, Winchester, Harrow on the Hill and Rugby, which are in fact richly endowed and well-appointed colleges. England has made no equal provision for the education of women; and in this respect its example was unhappily followed in the United States. When our fathers came here protesting against the injustice of the laws and customs of Europe, and founded in the wilderness a new society in which they meant that all should be equal before God and the law, they copied the unequal practices of Europe in the matter of the education of women, although they were greatly in advance of Europe in this, that they made the education, as they thought, of the whole people, the basis of their free institutions. It is not for us to blame them that they did not make women equal with men in the matter of education. The speaker then showed how unequal were the provisions made for the education of men and women in this and other States, and concluded therefrom that "the fact that in such a state of things the feminine intellect has stood its ground so well in the presence of the masculine intellect, is a very strong proof of its real power. If there had been as much more done for woman as there had been done for man it is very doubtful whether he would have borne such test of his powers as well. Had our fathers founded institutions like Harvard, Yale and Columbia for women, had they planned for the instruction of young women with the same far-seeing wisdom and ample means that they did for young men, and had this course been followed everywhere in the United States, keeping pace with the development and growth of the country, our civilization would have been far in advance of what it is now. If this had been done we should not now present the spectacle of a society conferring benefits upon one-half of its population which it does not equally confer upon the other, and doing this in manifest disregard of its own leading idea of equal privileges for all.

The speaker concluded with a few words of advice addressed more particularly to the ladies of the graduating class.

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Real Estate Notice.
GRAND PARK.

Pamphlets containing a full description of this immense enterprise, together with maps and circulars giving particulars of the
SALE OF FIRST DIVISION
OF VILLAGE PROPERTY,
at auction THURSDAY, June 23, 1870, are now ready for delivery.

A splendid topographical map of the entire property is also ready for examination.

For pamphlets and further information apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr., No. 317 Broadway, or the following firms, who will have charge of the public sale of the several subdivisions: A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 77 Cedar-st., E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., Muller, Wilkins & Co., No. 7 Pine-st., auctioneers of villa plots; S. Dingee & Co., No. 9 Pine-st., Johnson & Miller, No. 23 Nassau-st., and Mallory & Blackwell, *Evening Post* Building, auctioneers of village property.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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MARRIED.

ALVORD—EDGERTON.—On Thursday, June 2, at Trinity Church, Fort Wayne, Ind., by Rev. Joseph S. Large, ALWIN A. ALVORD, of New-York, and FRANCES D., daughter of Alfred P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne.

PORTER—HOTCHKISS.—On Wednesday, June 1, at the Clason-av. Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., TRUMAN H. PORTER, of New-York, to SARA B., daughter of the late Clark B. Hotchkiss, of Auburn, N. Y.

RANKIN—GAINES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, June 2, by Rev. Mr. Camp, HENRY RANKIN to MARTHA W. GAINES, daughter of Royal A. Gaines, Esq.

DIED.

APPLETON.—On Saturday, June 4, MARY PERRIN, wife of John Appleton, in her 54th year.

The funeral services will be held on Tuesday next, at 2 P. M., in Calvary Church, Brooklyn, E. D., corner of South 9th and 5th sts.

BUCK.—On Sunday, 5th inst., JULIA M., wife of Leander Buck.

For notice of funeral see Tuesday's papers.

BRADEN.—On Friday, 3d inst., after a short but severe illness, MARY ANN BRADEN, relict of John Braden, in the 64th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Aitken, No. 14 St. Luke's place, (Leroy-st.,) on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CHARLES.—On Thursday, June 2, at the residence of her uncle, Thos. Murphy, No. 38 East 39th-st., ELIZABETH FRANCES MURPHY, wife of Richard F. Charles, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, on Monday, at 10 A. M., when a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

DAVIS.—At his residence in this City, suddenly, on Sunday afternoon, 5th inst., JAMES S. DAVIS.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

DE PEYSTER.—On June 4, after a short illness, GERARD BEEKMAN, son of the late William A. De Peyster.

The relatives and friends of the family, and his friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Zion Church, Madison-av., corner 38th-st., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 P. M.

DU BARRY.—At West Point, N. Y., at 1½ P. M., Friday, June 3, 1870, of inflammatory rheumatism, ADELAIDE, eldest child of Beekman and Helen A. Du Barry, aged 8 years and 4 months.

Her remains will be taken to the Albany Rural Cemetery on Monday, June 6.

FISHER.—On First day morning, (Sunday,) the 5th inst., NICHOLAS FISHER, in the 73d year of his age, after a short illness.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 229 East 19th-st., on Third day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken on Fourth day, (Wednesday,) on the 7½ A. M. train from 26th-st. and 4th-av. depot, to Chappaqua meeting-house for interment, at 11 o'clock.

JONES.—On Sunday, June 5, 1870, WILLIAM G. JONES, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

NEWCOMB.—On Seventh day, (Saturday,) at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Scott, No. 225 East 40th-st., MARY NEWCOMB, widow of the late John Newcomb, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Friends' meeting-house in Rutherford-place, (15th-st.,) on Third day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock.

POST.—At Yonkers, June 4, ISAAC POST, in the 80th year of his age.

The family and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, June 6, at 3 o'clock, at his late residence.

SWIFT.—Sunday morning, June 5, HENRY A. SWIFT, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday morning, June 7, at 9½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 427 West 21st-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment on the 11½ A. M. train, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

WHITLOCK.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, in Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 5, 1870, GEORGIANA DIKEMAN, wife of Ephraim J. Whitlock, and daughter of John Dikeman, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 172 Washington-st., on Tuesday afternoon, June 7, at 3 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT SALE
OF THE HAMILTON PROPERTY,
On Dundee Lake, Passaic, takes place on MONDAY, at 12 M., on the premises.

Do not fail to obtain passes and maps of the Auctioneers, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., for the 10½ train on the Erie Railroad on that day.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
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FURNISH CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES WITH CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS-WARE, CHANDELIERS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY OF A RELIABLE QUALITY AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

NOTICE.

The Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, has removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, one block west of Broadway, where parties can be furnished with first-class help of both sexes free of charge. JAMES DONAHUE, Superintendent.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
AND DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL, author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., can be daily consulted, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 108 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST.

THREE REQUISITES OF HEALTH.

If all the sickly people in the world were to take to their beds, and demand medical treatment, there would not be doctors enough to attend them, nor a sufficient number of the robust to nurse them. Three conditions are absolutely essential to health, viz.: A good appetite, easy digestion, and the ability to sleep soundly. Seven-eighths of the many thousands who suffer from indigestion, yet do not labor under serious disease, complain that they "can't eat," that their stomachs are "out of order," or that they "don't sleep well." For this class of ailments few persons think of calling in a physician. Nor is it necessary, inasmuch as a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will certainly relieve the derangements of the stomach, the liver and the nervous system, from which want of appetite, indigestion and sleeplessness arise. This excellent vegetable tonic and corrective is also a delightful anodyne. Insomnia, (or incapacity to sleep,) which has resisted all the ordinary remedies, will yield readily to a dose of this pleasant sedative taken just before retiring to rest. In ordinary medical practice it is usual to give a stomachic, an aperient, an invigorant, a soporific, or an antiseptic, as the case for the time being may seem more particularly to require; but in this grand restorative all these medicinal properties and many others are blended in due proportion. Thus, the digestion is stimulated, while the bowels are regulated, the liver toned, the strength recruited, the nerves calmed, the fluids purified and the circulation equalized. It is believed that there is no other restorative and regulating medicine in the world which acts so beneficially and agreeably upon all the assimilating and secretive organs at the same time; and to all who lack the three fundamental requisites of health and enjoyment, a vigorous appetite, sound digestion and refreshing sleep, it is confidently recommended as a specific.

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By mailing me the following measures I can safely guarantee you perfect-fitting shirts:

MEASURES.

NECK—Inches around from button to button-hole.
YOKE—Inches from one shoulder-joint to the other.
BREAST—Inches around the chest, under the arm-pits.
WAIST—Number of inches around.
BOSOM—Do you want studs, eyelets or buttons?
SHIRTS—Length. State style of plaits in bosom.
SLEEVE—Length from center of back to knuckles.
WRIST—Style of cuff.
HEIGHT— feet, — inches; WEIGHT, — pounds.
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THE SCHOOLMASTER OF ABBACH, and other Tales. After the German of VAN HORN. 12mo, cloth extra. Price $1 50.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The week that has past has been quite an unusual one in the Real Estate market, particularly so for this season of the year. The transactions at the Exchange have been large, and of such a nature as to attract public attention, while the results cannot fail to have an influence on the future. The prices obtained for City lots belonging to the Dyckman estate, sold on Wednesday and Thursday last, were good, and the sale was remarkable from the fact that all the lots, 303 in number, were sold to *bona fide* purchasers, at an average of over $400 per lot. In this connection it must be borne in mind that although the streets are marked out, they are not yet laid out, and the owners of this property must in time pay on it large amounts in assessments for taxes, grading, paving, sewerage, pipe laying, &c. Some years must also necessarily elapse before the lots will be required for building purposes, and when all these necessary expenditures are considered, some estimate can be formed of the real value of the property in this vicinity. A reason why the water-lots on the property sold brought such large figures, will be found in a great measure owing to the improvements now in progress for the benefit of navigation in Hell Gate channel, which, when accomplished, will render them particularly desirable for the construction of docks, &c. Another fact was also demonstrated at this sale—namely, the desire of capitalists to acquire possession of lots on Manhattan Island. To this end a strong competition was shown, the result of which was the good prices obtained. Although rents have fallen, and improved property is lower in value than for several years past, still, lots are in demand, for the reason that each one occupied correspondingly decreases the number left in the market, upon which, it is claimed, buildings can now be erected at a much less cost than formerly. The fall in gold, and the decrease in the price of labor and materials, renders it possible to put up new buildings, and to rent them at a profit, that will more than offset the decrease in rents for houses constructed in high-priced times, especially during the war. That this is the general opinion of trustees and contractors, will be found to be the fact, upon consulting the list of proposed new buildings published each week in the TIMES, which shows that the business is largely on the increase when compared with the last two or three years. It is rumored that another sale is to come off early in the Fall of another section of the Dyckman estate, which will be divided into lots and offered to the public on similar terms as characterized the sale of last week.

In addition to the above sale ROBERTS & McGUIRE, last week at the Exchange, disposed of a large lot of City property at good advantage, as did also A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. Good sales were also made by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, of property at Bloomfield, N. J., and by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., of property on Staten Island. Out of town, JOHNSON & MILLER had a very successful sale at Linden Park, Staten Island, and A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER at Passaic, N. J.

This week promises also to be a busy one, and the sales announced are as follows: Today, at noon, on the ground, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. sold ninety eligible villa plots overlooking Dundee Lake, at Passaic, N. J. This property is but forty minutes' distant from New-York by the Erie Railway and well located; the lake is a beautiful one, three miles in length, furnishing facilities for fishing and boating, and the lots are deemed as desirable as any in this section. Persons wishing to attend the sale will take the 10:15 A. M. train, for which excursion tickets have been issued, and a collation will be spread on the arrival of the train.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) on the premises at noon, LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY sell 351 valuable lots, located at Flushing, Long Island. These lots are within five minutes' walk of the depot, and distant thirty minutes from New-York. The terms of sale are easy and the lots will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Free tickets are furnished to those who desire to be present at the sale, and all such will take boat at Thirty-fourth-street, East River, 10¾, or James-slip, 10½ A. M., thence by special train direct to the property.

To-morrow, also, at 10 A.M., at the vestibule of the City Hall, B. P. FAIRCHILD, under the direction of the Department of Public Works, will sell all buildings and parts of buildings taken by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, appointed by the Supreme Court, for the widening and extension of Laurens-street, from Canal-street to Waverley-place, in the City of New-York.

On Wednesday, on the ground, at 4 P. M., MALLORY & BLACKWELL sell, at Tarrytown, the "Knowlton Place," consisting of a brick house in good order, together with one and one-half acres of land. The property is near the depot, and in other respects well situated. Parties can leave New-York on the 2 P. M. train, and return after the sale on the train arriving in New-York at 6¾ P. M.

On Friday, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. sell a large property located at Tremont, in Westchester County. The property is a part of the Abraham Bassford estate, and consists of about 130 finely-situated City lots, which will be disposed of in plots of convenient size.

The sales of City property at the Exchange during the past week amount to the large sum of $786,550. The number of transfers for the same time is 211, representing property valued at $3,207,643.

The sale of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & Brother, of lots at Passaic, N. J., on Saturday last, was well attended and the results entirely satisfactory. About 200 persons were present from this City. All the lots offered were disposed of, and the total sales amounted to $35,815. Each lot as noted below is 25x100. The following is a detailed statement of the transactions:

PASSAIC, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother.

5 lots, Bloomfield-av., each	$190
6 lots, Bloomfield-av., each	165
5 lots adjoining on north, each	135
5 lots opposite, each	110
4 lots adjoining, each	115
1 lot corner Bloomfield-av. and Lackawanna-av.	165
9 lots on Lackawanna-av., adjoining, each	185
16 lots on Lackawanna-av., adjoining, each	115
9 lots on Lackawanna-av., adjoining, each	150
5 lots w. s. of Bloomfield-av., each	210
6 lots adjoining on the n., each	195
5 lots adjoining on the n., each	190
6 lots corner Maple-st. and Lackawanna-av., each	145
3 lots on Maple-st., rear of last, each	95
5 lots on Bloomfield-av., each	205
3 lots adjoining, each	190
3 lots on Maple-st., each	90
3 lots on Maple-st., each	90
12 lots on Bloomfield-av., each	182
6 lots on Maple-av., each	100
3 lots on Maple-av., each	120
12 lots on Maple-av., each	85
8 lots on Lackawanna, Maple and Bloomfield avs., each	255
1 lot on Bloomfield-av., e. s.	90
1 lot, near last, same side	120
19 lots adjoining last, each	115
10 lots on Bloomfield-av., w. s., each	140

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bayard-st., n. s., 523 ft. w. of Mulberry-st., 47.10x74.6	$37,500
Columbia-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25x100	8,000
Carmine-st., n. s., 259.4 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 47.10x20.8x44.4x157x5x29	32,000
Horatio-st., n. s., No. 81, 23x94.3	18,000
Suffolk-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 20x75	11,700
Suffolk-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x50, (4-5 part)	4,400
Waverley-place, n. s., 80.2 ft. w. of 6th-av., 22.4x80	16,500
11th-st., n. s., 24 ft. e. of Dry Dock-st., 75x103.3	10,000
24th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	25,000
37th-st., s. s., 112.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x98.9	46,000
40th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	3,700
40th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
40th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
40th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
51st-st., s. s., 124 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5	27,000
63d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	5,000
71st-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x102.2	25,000
108th-st., s. s., 214 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x100.11	2,000
142d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11	3,300
3d-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 40x110	nom.
4th-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 128th-st., 50x70	7,100
4th-av., w. s., between 57th and 58th sts., 200.10x175	112,000
7th-av., w. s., 73.9 ft. n. of 31st-st., 25x100	nom.
9th-av., e. s., 20.1 ft. s. of 42d-st., 19.3x65	8,500
Leases.	
Grand-st., No. 321, 5 years, per year	$1,500
Union-square, No. 13, 4 11-12 years, per year	12,000
8th-st., No. 137, 4 years, per year	2,100
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Castleton.	
Adjoining land of Henry Balser, 29x200x21x200	$200
Long Neck.	
Adjoining land of A. L. Decker, 4 25-100 acres	$1,000
Middletown.	
Castleton Heights, on Grand View, Park and Castleton avs., 5 21-100 acres	$13,500
Northfield.	
Adjoining land of Silas Decker, deceased, 2 acres	$800
New Brighton.	
Bee-st., 225 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 50x160; Bee-st., e. s., 66x100	$10,000
Westfield.	
Quarantine and Amboy ferry road, adjoining land of John Lafarge, 3 acres	$3,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Condit-st., n. s., 113 ft. e. from 1st-st., 50x106.6	$600
Court-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hunterdon-st., 12.5x74.5	50
Condit and 1st-sts., n. w. corner, 132x132	3,000
Drift road, e. s., H. Lum to T. Smith, 25x100	200
High-st., w. s., adjoining Wallace's property, 50x102.11	2,100
New-st., n. s., 224 ft. w. of Plane-st., 25x102	10,000
Woodside.	
Upper road to Belleville, e. s., 170 ft. n. from Centre-st., 275x515	$16,000
East Orange.	
Evergreen-st., e. s., 85 ft. s. of Halstead-place, 98x148.9	$7,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
7th-av., w. s., lot K, Central Mount Vernon	$300
Greenburg.	
Mechanic-av., e. s., adjoining Mary Brody's, 25x100	$1,200
West Farms.	
Lots Nos. 113, 116, to 126, inclusive, and Nos. 21 and 81 of Thos. Bassford's property	$13,000
Yonkers.	
Parker-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Vineyard-av., 25x[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
James C. Fowler's property, 120 acres	$32,000
Wm. A. Robbins' property, 9 37-100 acres	1,134
Mary A. Robbins' property, 32 acres, 7 rods	4,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS ON BROADWAY, Nos. 111 to 117, price $1,500 each; also, six lots adjoining above, Nos. 121 to 131, price $600 each; also, six lots opposite above, $500 each; about two acres; the whole being on the hill; very high ground. It is a part of the Dyckman property sold on the 1st of this month. Apply to owner, H. D. ROLPH, No. 96 Bowery.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two-story extension; all the improvements; ground, 37 feet 6 inches by 100, on Pulaski-st., south side; first house from Marcy-av., Brooklyn, Long Island; terms easy. De Kalb-avenue cars pass the street. Enquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., fully furnished, an elegant house and twenty-five acres, situated only two miles from the station and one hour and thirty minutes from New-York by express trains; house is 50x50 feet, two-story, basement and attic, built in the very best manner by day's work, and finished in a superior manner in hard-wood; contains fifteen rooms, besides basement, containing large kitchen, laundry, with stationary tubs, milk-room, dairy, wine-cellar and storage for fuel, with linen, cedar or clothes-closets in every room; also bath-room and water-closets on each floor; out-buildings consist of a new carriage-house, 30x30 feet; barn, 30x60 feet; gardener's-house, 20x25 feet; hot-house, cow-house, wood-shed, hennery, ice-house filled, &c. House is charmingly situated on Morris Plains, and commands fine views of Dover Mountains, Morristown Hills, &c.; a mountain stream runs through the place, supplying the house and a large fish-pond near the house. This place will be sold, if desired, with all the furniture, including bed and table-linen, fine cut and engraved glass-ware, pictures, fancy articles, plated-ware, garden and farm tools, carriage and work horses, pony, pony-chaise, depot and other wagons, harnesses, &c. Any person desiring to secure a delightfully-situated and completely-furnished establishment, without trouble and at short notice will find this an opportunity rarely equaled. Fine lawn and garden planted, &c. Apply for permits and price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH—AN elegant double cottage containing fourteen rooms, and having all the conveniences of a first-class City residence; handsomely and completely furnished; located near Mansion House and Continental Hotel, and convenient to railroad depot; price, with furniture, $22,000; terms easy. Inquire of A. D. VAN DOREN, Long Branch, or B. F. CURTIS, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT NEWburg, on the Hudson, a modern-built brick and slate-roof country house and three acres of ground; house contains parlors, library, dining-room, ten bed-rooms, bath and other conveniences; garden well stocked with fruit-trees and berries of all kinds; stable, carriage and poultry house on premises. Terms easy. Apply to F. W. RANKIN, No. 111 Liberty-st., upstairs, New-York.

FARM OR COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, N. J.—One mile from South Orange Depot, a commodious frame dwelling with twenty acres of land, under good cultivation. The house is well built; has thirteen rooms; there is also a large carriage-house and barn; the place is finely shaded and well fruited; has also pure water, and is beautifully located. Price, $30,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

HANDSOME SUBURBAN RESIDENCE for sale at Elizabeth, forty to fifty minutes from New-York; frequent communication at cheap rates by the most commodious railroad lines; house of twelve rooms, modern fittings, lawn, fruit-trees, one acre; price $15,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 285 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN YONKERS, a brick house, containing fourteen rooms; all modern conveniences; there is an acre of land, planted with the choicest fruit, a coach-house and stable; stands high, good views and no musquitoes. Terms easy, which can be known by addressing N. J. D., Box No. 2,691 New-York Post-office.

FROM THE LOTS ON THE BANKS of Dundee Lake, to be sold at auction on MONDAY, most beautiful views can be obtained of the lake and river, the town of Passaic, Garrett Rock, Paterson and the entire valley, overlooking twenty miles of country. Maps and free tickets to be had of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE banks of the Hudson, an elegant residence, with all modern improvements; stable, carriage-house, &c.; about seven acres of land, well laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; fine water-front, and extensive view, both up and down the river and inland. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 263 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT THE DUNDEE LAKE SALE, ON MONDAY, there will be offered an ornamental cottage house, containing nine rooms, with one acre of land, very nicely improved, and only seven minutes' walk from Clifton Station. Free passes can be obtained of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., AN elegant residence, with modern improvements; all in complete order; out-buildings; six to seven acres of land well laid out; fruits, &c. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—country-seat of eighteen acres or less; also cottage, fruits; river front; will rent.
C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SUMMER RESIDENCES.

TO LET, for the season, a furnished cottage of eight rooms, beautifully located by the sea-side, with coach-house, stables, &c., and abundance of fruit trees of every kind; at a convenient distance from the City with daily access both ways; both fresh and salt water bathing. Address HIGHLANDS, Box No. 104 Times Office.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, neatly furnished, nine rooms, with bath, furnace, and all modern improvements; pasture for cow, with carriage-house and stable, with stalls for four horses; $1,200 to May 1, 1871; immediate possession. Inquire at office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—A furnished cottage on the Hudson, with fourteen rooms, beautiful river view, to let, for July and August; only three-quarters of an hour from the City; five minutes' walk from depot; rent $350 per month. Apply to L. H., Box No. 116 Station D.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A commodious house, situated on 87th-st., near 11th-av., (Stryker's Bay,) commanding a fine view of the Hudson River; house fully furnished; rent moderate. Apply to Mrs. A. McDONALD, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A PLEASANT house; large rooms; garden, with fruit, shade trees and stable. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, Townsend-av., Clifton, S. I., five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE, AN elegant and roomy stone mansion, out-buildings, lawn, &c., all complete; with thirty-five to forty acres of land, beautifully located at Lenox, Mass. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR THREE MONTHS, ON THE Hudson, only thirty minutes from the City, first-class house in all respects, fully furnished; horses and carriages, if preferred.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A LADY JUST HAVING TAKEN THE elegantly-furnished house No. 49 East 23d-st., second door from National Academy of Design, desires to rent a part of the house to a club of gentlemen.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES, on road from Peekskill to Mahopac; ten rooms; rent $300; furnished at $500. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st.

FLUSHING.—TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, in perfect order, five minutes from depot; rent, $800; furniture, tasty and complete, for sale cheap. WARD & OGDEN, corner Broadway and 17th-st.

EAST ORANGE.—FURNISHED HOUSE to rent for the Summer, or longer; nine large rooms, bath, &c.; or will sell the place. Address J. M. HEDDEN, Box No. 4,533 New-York Post-office.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET FOR three months, a furnished house, finely located and beautifully shaded. Inquire of FRANCIS TOMES, or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LEASE—SECOND BUILDING FROM Broadway; will be ready about the 15th of July. A fine new corner store on first floor, about 27 by 85 feet, with iron front and plate-glass windows. Also the second-floor, 27 by 137 feet, together or separately; steam power if required. Apply to NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 686 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A first-class hotel, with about ninety rooms, on Broadway, below Stewart's upper store; furniture and equipments complete. For rent of house, price of furniture, and other information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 3 No. Pine-st.

OFFICES—NO. 48 CEDAR-ST., AT A LOW rent.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES AN OFFICE, furnished or unfurnished, above 45th-st. and on or east of Lexington-av.; English basement preferred. Address, with terms, H. D. J., Station D, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—SEVERAL LOW-PRICED houses immediately, between Madison and Sixth avs. and from 30th to 50th sts. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOTS AND WATER-FRONTS ON Washington Heights and on the Dyckman estate.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 18 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $500.
T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible], between 25th and 26th sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, AUCTIONEER.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY Will sell at auction, on the premises, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1870, AT 12 M., On easy terms, and absolutely to the highest bidder, 351 VALUABLE LOTS, Beautifully located, five minutes' walk from depot,

FLUSHING, L. I.

FORTY TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM NEW-YORK. TIME, THIRTY MINUTES.

Combining with its accessibility and many advantages of churches, schools, gas, &c., all the advantages of a City residence and country home.

Take boat at 34th-st., East River, 10¾, or James-slip 10½ A. M.; thence by special train direct to the property.

Maps and free tickets at Auctioneer's office, No. 10 Pine-st., and by E. F. MEAD, No. 344 3d-av., under Bull's Head Bank.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

By order of WILLIAM M. TWEED, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works.

Will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 7, 1870, at 10 A. M., at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, all buildings and parts of buildings taken by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, appointed by the Supreme Court, for the widening and extension of Laurens-st., from Canal-st. to Waverley-place, in the City of New-York. Which said buildings and parts of buildings are laid down on a certain map on file in the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE. MONDAY, JUNE 6, AT 12 M. ON THE PREMISES, THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE SEASON. 90 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS ON DUNDEE LAKE, **PASSAIC, N. J.,** within seven minutes' walk of station, and only forty minutes from New-York by the Erie Railroad, with seventeen trains daily. This property is absolutely unexceptionable. Extensive views, splendid drives, and fine fishing, boating and bathing in the lake. There will also be offered a neat cottage containing eight rooms, one acre of land with stable. Free tickets by the 10:15 train. Liberal collation before the sale. Should the day prove stormy the sale will take place on the 9th inst. at the same hour. Maps and passes can be had of the auctioneers, NO. 6 PINE-ST.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.—SATURDAY, June 11, at 3 P. M., on the premises, auction sale of a desirable residence at Englewood, N. J. This property is well located on the corner of the Tenafly road and Ivy-lane, three minutes' walk from Highland Station, and on an elevation commanding extensive views of the valley and overlooking the Town of Englewood; the dwelling is a gothic cottage containing thirteen rooms in good order; the grounds comprise about two acres, very handsomely improved and laid out, with lawns and walks, a good garden and an abundance of fruit, shade and evergreen trees; stable room for three horses. Parties wishing to attend the sale will take the 1 P. M. train by Northern Railroad from the foot of Chambers-st. to Highland Station. Maps, permits and full particulars can be had of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. THURSDAY, JUNE 9, at 1 P. M., on the premises. Positive sale of the [illegible] estate, fronting on the Passaic River, near Belleville, N. J., by order of Jas. W. Elliot, Esq. Comprising thirteen building plots, varying in size from two to eight acres. Handsomely situated on very high ground and commanding extensive views of the river and surrounding country. This is a rare chance to purchase property in large plots, as the location is a most beautiful one, and the vicinity handsomely improved; stations on the Montclair, Midland, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Newark and Paterson Railroads will lie near the property. Parties wishing to attend this sale will take the 12 M. train by the New-Jersey Railroad from the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., getting out at Centre-st. station, Newark, and taking steam-boat from the foot of Centre-st., direct to the property. Maps, free passes and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 Liberty-st. WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1870, at 4 P. M., on the premises. Positive and unreserved sale, to close an estate. The well-known KNOWLTON PLACE, TARRYTOWN, consisting of a superior brick house, containing eleven rooms, in perfect repair, and about one and one-half acres of land, with a great variety of choice fruit and shade trees. The location being retired, with fine river views, and being surrounded with finely-improved places, and yet only five minutes' walk from depot and landing, churches and schools, make it a very desirable residence. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain. Parties can leave New-York on the 2 P. M. train, and return after the sale on the train arriving in New-York at 6¾ P. M. Further particulars of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., or opposite the depot, Tarrytown.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARLEM LOTS. ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH-STREET—Six lots, south side 119th-st., about 300 feet east of Avenue A. Each 25x100.
(Signed,) A. A. WINEGARDNER, Assignee of A. B. & T. A. Demarest, Bankrupts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10—AT THE EXCHANGE Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway. TREMONT.—A magnificent property, part of the Abraham Bassford estate, at Tremont, Westchester County, consisting of about 130 beautiful city lots, to be sold in plots of convenient size. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION AT THE Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock noon: A beautiful country seat, containing between three and four acres of ground, within ten miles of New-York, in Westchester County. Sale positive to the highest bidder.

HELP WANTED.

WOOD ENGRAVERS WANTED.

Two good engravers wanted immediately to go to Western Pennsylvania. Apply by letter, including specimens of work, stating pay expected, &c. Address ENGRAVER, Box No. 114 Times Office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS wanted at CARPENTER'S old-established Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses and house-workers; also, for girls lately landed. No charge till engaged.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 385 4TH-av., all American, English, Irish, Scotch, French, German laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, five excellent cooks, and all other cooks; house-workers, and those lately landed.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., excellent places ready for all English, French, Irish and German ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS washing carriages and working in a livery stable; he must be strictly temperate; no other need apply. Address G. D., Box No. 164 Times Office.

GIRLS, TAKE NOTICE.—ONE HUNdred girls wanted daily for general house-work in the country, without charge, at BEDELL'S Employment Office, No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS plain cooking, washing and ironing, to go with a small family a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 103 Gold-st., corner of Frankfort.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS plain cook; one that will wash and iron, and well recommended from present employer. Call at No. 9 East 12th-st., from 3 to 5.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, thoroughly competent, as nurse and seamstress; City reference required. Apply at No. 30 West 10th-st., on Monday, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, FRENCH OR German; must be a hair-dresser and good seamstress. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock Monday, at No. 3 East 22d-st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED women—one as cook, the other as waitress; both must thoroughly understand their business, and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 20 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A FOREMAN ON A FARM, WHO understands book-keeping. Apply to WM. CROZIER, Northport, Long Island.

A BRIGHT INTELLIGENT AMERICAN boy wanted in an office; salary first year $100. Address Box No. 830 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

F. W. PATCHMANN & BROTHER have removed from No. 425 Canal-st. to the spacious store No. 383 Canal-st., near Wooster-st., where they offer to their numerous friends and the public a very large assortment of gold and silver watches, fine gold and hair jewelry, solid silver and silver-plated ware, spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., at prices to correspond with the present rate of gold. Established 1836. Every article warranted as represented.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

No. 32 Wall-st.

Our business is conducted the same, in all respects, as that of an Incorporated Bank. Parties keeping their accounts with us, in either Currency or Gold, can Check at Sight, without notice. Interest allowed upon all daily balances; credited monthly and account current rendered.

We issue Certificates of Deposit, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, at current rate, and available in all parts of the country.

We are at all times prepared to make Advances to our Dealers on approved securities at market rates of interest.

Orders executed for the purchase or sale of Gold, Bills of Exchange, Government, State and City Bonds, and other first-class Securities.

Special attention given to negotiating Railroad and other corporate Loans.

We make Collections promptly of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends at all points in the United States, Canada or Europe, and are fully prepared to offer Banking Facilities upon either Currency or Gold basis.

Bankers and Financial Agents for the State of Alabama.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers AND Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
(FREE OF U. S. TAX)
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing. We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market. United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering the entire property, and are at the rate of $12,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville. We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 13 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

LEVY & BORG,
NO. 30 BROAD-ST.,
are now prepared to buy and sell SOUTHERN SECURITIES, and make a specialty of the same.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at THE BANKING-HOUSE, Avenue D, corner of 10th-st., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 32 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, NO. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1870.

AT THE SPECIAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company, held on 26th inst., the supplement to the Company's charter, passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, and on 9th April approved by the Governor, was rejected unanimously by the shareholders' voting and by a majority of the shares.
GEO. H. MYERS, Chairman.
Attest: LOUIS REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 23, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 6, next, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 6, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

ONTARIO AND ERIE SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—A meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Ontario and Erie Ship Canal Company will take place at their offices, in the town of Niagara, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1870, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers, adopting a prospectus and by-laws, and settling all other matters required for the immediate organization and capitalization of the Company. HENRY PAFFARD, Mayor of Niagara, President pro tem., ANGUS MORRISON, M. P., Secretary pro tem.—NIAGARA, 30th May, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED DURING THE PRESENT MONTH.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 200 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 92½ and ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST. NEW-YORK.

Southern and Western County and Town Bonds
WANTED BY
W. S. FIELDING, No. 65 Wall-st.

CORTLANDT L. PARKER,
BANKER,
No. 141 Broadway.
Dealer in Government Bonds, Railway Securities and Gold.
INVESTMENT ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY.
NO. 32 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS.
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

SALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1870.
An election of nine trustees of this Company, to take the places of the class whose term of service expires by limitation pursuant to the charter, and of one trustee to fill a vacancy in another class, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next. The polls for the election will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 2 o'clock afternoon.
J. M. STUART, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, May 26, 1870.—This Company invites bids until June 8, at 12 o'clock noon, for $150,000 of Ten Per Cent. Equipment Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable 1st of March and the 1st of September; the principal in ten years, secured by lien on the equipment purchased and to be purchased with the proceeds. Bids to be addressed to the President, No. 12 Wall-st., (marked "Bids for Bonds,") where circulars may be obtained containing particulars, or will be forwarded on application. The proceeds of these bonds are required to furnish ample equipment for the Belleville Branch, and the new road from Belleville to Duquoin, (56 miles,) which will be finished by October next, and which is to be equipped and operated under lease to this Company.
C. BUTLER, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Dated May 3, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. R. R. CO., CORNER OF 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, May 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, for election of Directors, will be held on MONDAY, June 13. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from June 3 to 13.
JOHN KERR, President.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF
THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT THE NATIONAL BANK ON COMMERCE.

THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS—ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF EACH COUNTY—HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 75 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SAME PRICE AT WHICH WE READILY SOLD PREVIOUS ISSUES—SOME THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST INTEREST-PAYING SECURITY ON THE MARKET. ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS OF EACH COUNTY, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Indorsed by the State of Georgia.
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,381, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.
INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 33 Broadway.
Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from the 1st of July.
THOS. J. TAPPEN, Pres't.
JOHN S. KENYON, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 28th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, (less Government tax,) payable on and after June 20, 1870, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 11th day of June, inst. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, the 11th day of June, inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, the 18th June, inst., at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of seven cents per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, on and after SATURDAY, the 11th day of June inst. Transfer-books will be closed on Monday, June 6, and reopened June 13.
A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. June 20, and opened on 2d day of July, 1870.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF ALL GRADES OF
FURNITURE, CARPETS, MATTRESSES and MIRRORS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., connected.
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE GUARANTEED.

CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 594 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 19 6th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAXLEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART Protestant girl, with first-class City reference, to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or to attend to children and sew; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 207 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; has taken lessons in hair-dressing; or would take charge of grown children; can operate on a sewing-machine; willing to go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 12[illegible] Henry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, steady young woman as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to do the coarse washing; will be found trustworthy; first-class City references. Inquire at No. 12[illegible] West 20th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from birth, or growing children; can cut and fit for children, operate, &c.; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 12[illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by one who is competent and fully understands her business, in a private family; has no objection to the country, and can give best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 2[illegible] 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as competent nurse; is very kind to children and understands their management; also to wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing; best City reference. Call at No. 18 West 23d-st., present employer's.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, A permanent situation; has considerable knowledge of dress-making, and can cut and fit for children, and is capable of waiting on a lady; best City reference. Call at No. 1[illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY efficient women, (English,) one as invalid's nurse or house-keeper; the other as first-class cook and laundress; good references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook in a private family; is willing to do some washing and ironing; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 122 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., basement door, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble French girl, as first-class cook in a private family, where a kitchen-maid is kept; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., below 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; very respectable and good laundress; can flute and do up ladies' fine muslins; country or City; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as thorough cook and baker; will assist in the washing; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 2[illegible] West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a small private family as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation; is a thorough English cook and a good laundress; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good references from last employer. Call or address No. 249 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamber-work and waiting, or do chamber-work and plain sewing; best reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 40 West [illegible]-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; has the best City reference; understands all kinds of game; is first-class pastry cook; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 West 18th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 385 4TH-av., situations for a large number of Protestants, professed and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, house-workers—those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; understands dress-making; best City reference. Apply in the store No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; has good City reference. Call or address No. 192 1st-av., near 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERIcan girl, a situation in a private family to take care of children; country preferred; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; good baker; country or City; willing to assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 110 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 229 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; has the best of references; has no objection to City or country. Call for two days at No. 224 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse or chamber-maid; good reference from her last employer. Call at No. 286 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, whom he can recommend as competent, sober, faithful and reliable. Call at No. 47 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl, who can be well recommended, as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 323 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as lady's maid or seamstress; or would travel with a lady; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at 7 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at present employer's No. 261 West 11th-st.

DRESS-MAKING AND MILLINERY AND general family seamstress, to go out by the day or week; can cut and trim ladies' and children's clothing; communication by letter only, stating time of interview to Mrs. HALL, No. 157 Rivington-st., during the week.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, FOR country and City, well recommended and capable, can be obtained today. NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 1,294 Broadway, near 33d-st.

AT NO. 138 6TH-AV., FOUR DOORS above 10th-st., the handsomest office in the City, ladies can obtain a select class of servants.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City references. Address B. X., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has lived with respectable families, and has good reference from the same; will be found willing and obliging. Call at or address No. 123 Pearl-st., office of G. E. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, industrious young man, who is perfectly competent with the care of horses, carriages, harness; good careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; unexceptionable reference. Address J. B., Box No. 214 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; no objection to the country; has good City references as to honesty, sobriety, ability, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 313 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man of long experience in the treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and steady driver; five years' reference from last place. Call or address L. D., care of Mr. Chapman, 60 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant Englishman; thoroughly understands his business, and has first-class references; would not object to going into the country. Call at or address W. W., No 393 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man; one who understands his business thoroughly; is a good, careful City driver; City or country; has the best of City reference from last place. Address B. L., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his business in French and English style; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 1[illegible] West 18th-st., for P. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that thoroughly understands his business; has also worked and handled fast road stock; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 209 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is unemployed through the family going to Europe; first-class reference. Apply at No. 133 West 17th-st., private stables.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.—IF THE THIEF WHO stole a silver Boehm flute, opera-glass, &c., from my room on Saturday, June 4, will return the flute, he may retain the other articles, and shall receive the above reward and no questions asked. A. BROWN, No. 101 East 28th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of one of the old established drug-stores on the Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, June 8 | Calabria, Thurs., June 16
Palmyra, Wednes., June 8 | Scotia, Wednes., June 22
Abyssinia, Thurs., June 9 | Malta, Wednes., June 22
Java, Wednesday, June 15 | Cuba, Wednesday, June 29
[illegible], Wednes., June 15 | Tarifa, Wednes., June 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris........................$145, gold.
Return tickets...............................$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets...............................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, July 23

Price of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-SHIP FLAG, Capt. LIMEBURNER, On WEDNESDAY, June 15, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA..........June 8 | ANGLIA..........June 18
CAMBRIA.......June 11 | SIDONIAN.......June 22
DACIAN........June 15 | AUSTRALIA......June 25

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $28; intermediate, $33.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN......June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD........June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY....June 29, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...........July 6, at 11½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........July 13, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, June 18, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, ANDREWS, Saturday, June 25, at 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMSON, Saturday, July 2.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75 and $100	Steerage	$30
To London	80 and 105	To London	35
To Paris	90 and 115	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE INMAN STEAMSHIP CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail from Pier No. 45 North River on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 P. M., taking a limited number of steerage passengers only, at $30 currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, June 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, June 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5, Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, via Nassau, June 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 23.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 11 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, WEDNESDAY, June 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOMAS H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH,

Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st. as follows: For passengers, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for freight, 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, for passengers, 6:17 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; for freight, 7:10 P. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

$3 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 2, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 20,) for SHARON SPRINGS. Fare $1 25 from New-York and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4¼, for passengers only.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Open June 1, 1870, via New-Haven, Shore Line, and Newport and Wickford Railroads and steam-boat, also by Stonington steam-boats. Passengers by this line avoid the passage round Point Judith, and reach Newport in 8 hours from New-York, connecting at Wickford with the fine steamer EOLUS, passing 12 miles across Narragansett Bay in about 45 minutes. Leave New-York and New-Haven depot, 27th-st., at 12½ noon, by express train; arrive at Newport at 8½ P. M. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. by Stonington steam-boats, foot of Jay-st., N. R.; remain on boats at Stonington until 7 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 9½ A. M. Will connect with night express train at 8 P. M. from New-York on after July 1. Returning, connect with day express train and Stonington steam-boats. For further particulars apply at depot of New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., and at office of Stonington steam-boats, Pier No. 33 N. R. Fare as low as by any other line. THEODORE WARREN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 3d	9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 2d	7 A. M.
Saturday, 4th	11 A. M.	Friday, 3d	[illegible] A. M.
Tuesday, 7th	[illegible] A. M.	Monday, 6th	[illegible]
Wednesday, 8th	10 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th	3 P. M.
Thursday, 9th	11 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th	2 P. M.
Friday, 10th	12 M.	Thursday, 9th	3 P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—LOW FARE.—Only $1 50, being nearly $2 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, and same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River north of Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Sundays, $2. Passengers by this route for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier 24, East River (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 186 South-st.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON.—THE REGULAR LINE.—The only line connecting with the Hudson and Boston and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers NUHPA and REDFIELD leave foot of Christopher-street EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths free.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 27 East River daily at 2, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GAS-FIXTURES, CHINA, GLASS, &c., AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the late Capt. A. F. De Peyster, Bard-av., near Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing, Staten Island, by order Gilbert A. Robertson, Esq., administrator of the estate of Mrs. Jane De Peyster, deceased, all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz.: Mahogany sofas, lounges, easy and side chairs, in lasting and hair-cloth; center and fancy tables, mantel mirrors, damask and lace curtains, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, book-cases, oak and enameled bed-room suites, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, extension table, dining chairs, fine china, and glass, rich Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, all the chandeliers and gas-fixtures.

Descriptive catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Boats leave Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., North River, at 7, 9, 10½ A. M. and 12 M.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

GEORGE BARKER will sell MONDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock, the entire balance of fine furniture remaining from last sale at No. 4 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., one door west of Broadway, consisting of parlor suites in green and striped reps, bedroom suites, wardrobes, bureaus, wash-stands and book-cases, center and side tables, dining and hall chairs, buffets, mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, walnut and gilt bedsteads and bureaus, Turkish lounges and easy chairs in green and crimson reps; hair mattresses, oil-paintings, &c.; also, a silver-mounted banjo. The whole to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

337 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges, landing.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF JAMES MEYER, JR., No. 42 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK.

Sole agent in the United States for JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES, ESCHENAUER, BENECKE & CO.'S CLARETS and OLIVE OIL, LOUIS UZAC & CO.'S CLARETS, A. C. GODARD & CO.'S COGNAC BRANDIES.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to inform the trade and the public in general that I propose to sell at public auction, through Messrs. J. H. DRAPER & CO., at their store, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York, on

FRIDAY, June 10, WEDNESDAY, July 13,
WEDNESDAY, June 15, WEDNESDAY, July 20,
WEDNESDAY, June 22, THURSDAY, July 28,
THURSDAY, June 30, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3,

my entire stock of 5,000 packages of the following well-known goods:

JULES MUMM & CO., CHAMPAGNE.
ESCHENAUER, BENECKE & CO., LOUIS UZAC & CO., BORDEAUX, CLARETS, SAUTERNES, OLIVE OIL.
A. C. GODARD, COGNAC BRANDIES, in glass and wood.

All these goods will be offered at each sale at the agent's cost price, in full assortment, and in small or large quantities to suit purchasers. An opportunity will then be offered to the TRADE, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, STEAMBOATS, CLUBS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES, to obtain their supplies from week to week, without investing large capital and loss of interest. Every article offered at these sales will be guaranteed by me, and I desire to state that never were better wines shipped to America than those to be offered at these weekly sales. The clarets and brandies were selected and put up under my own personal supervision during my last visit to Europe. The finer wines have been four to five years in bottle. The champagnes, "Dry Verzenay," extra dry and private stock of fresh importation, are all of the superior vintages of 1865.

In conformity with the above, I respectfully announce the first sale of the season,

On FRIDAY, June 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, At the store of Messrs. J. H. DRAPER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York, where the goods for that sale will be subject to examination the day previous.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES MEYER, Jr.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries.—By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., TUESDAY EVENING, June 7, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a very CHOICE and FINE COLLECTION of BOOKS in handsome bindings.

Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock M., at the wharf of the New-York Warehouse Company, Red Hook, by order of the Quarantine Commissioners, the hulk of the Falcon, lately used as a boarding-station in the Lower Bay.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.

Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND RAILROAD BONDS.—In pursuance of the terms of a certain trust, to be executed by me, I will receive sealed bids until the 10th day of June, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the sale of the following bonds, viz.: $80,000 United States five-twenties; $41,000 Tennessee sixes, new, and $100,000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company. All proposals must be for an amount of $5,000 (par value) or more, and must be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bid will be made good if accepted. The name of the bidder and guarantor must be plainly indorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope. Bids will be opened in presence of bidders at 3 o'clock P. M., June 10, 1870.

Pamphlets, maps, and other information as to the value of the above named railroad bonds may be obtained from DRAKE BROS., No. 16 Broad-st., ISAAC SMITH, President Metropolitan Savings Bank; JUSTICE LAWRENCE, President Continental Life Insurance Company, or from the undersigned.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Trustee, Empire Life Insurance Company, 139 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN & COLLENDER

Manufacturers of STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES. WAREROOMS AND OFFICE, NO. 738 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of May, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS R. LEAVITT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of MICHAEL T. FOLEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Michael T. Foley, of New-York City, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room No. 8, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. PETRIE, CHARLES M. CARPENTER, JOHN H. McKEE, and STEPHEN H. PETRIE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 18th day of May, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George H. Petrie, Charles M. Carpenter, John H. McKee and Stephen H. Petrie, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said George H. Petrie, Charles M. Carpenter, and John H. McKee, by the District Court of said district. WM. H. GUION, Assignee, No. 63 Wall-st.

m28-law3wM

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Jersey City, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES H. FRANKLIN, of Paterson, in the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. To whom it may concern. A. C. GARRETSON, Assignee.

je6-law3wM*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that JAQUES CORTETYON, of the Township of Franklin, in the County of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of six months.—Dated May 5, 1870. ABRAHAM J. CORTETYON, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER AND SEA-SIDE SHAWLS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BAREGE, CHALLIE, SHETLAND, GRENADINE AND OTHER VARIETIES IN SUMMER SHAWLS, RANGING FROM $3 AND UPWARD.

The latest novelty in SEA-SIDE WRAP, REVERSIBLE "FORMOSA" SHAWLS AND BOURNOUS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

REDUCED PRICES IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, June 6,

ENGLISH LAWNS at 20c. per yard.
FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS at 25c. per yard.
FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES at 30c. per yard.
STRIPED AND FIGURED GRENADINE BAREGES, 20c. and 25c. per yard.
GAUZE CHAMBRAIS, $1 50 per yard, (value $2 25.)
BAYADERE and PLAIN GRENADINES, SHADE TO MATCH, at 60c. per yard.
STRIPED SUMMER POPLINS at 25c. and 30c. per yard.
ELASTIC CRETONS FOR SUITS, a new and beautiful article.
RICH PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, in ROBES and by the yard, at EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CHEAP SUMMER SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, June 6,

200 pieces FANCY CHECKED and Striped SILKS at $1 25 per yard, (value $1 75.)
150 pieces PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS at $1 50 per yard, (value $2 50 and $2 75.)

Together with a fine stock of MEDIUM and RICH QUALITY BLACK and COLORED LYONS SILKS, of the BEST MAKES, at EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 25 PER YARD.

5-FRAME BRUSSELS AT $2 PER YARD.
FRENCH MOQUETTS AND AXMINSTERS.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS.
THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, VENETIANS, &c.
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, in fancy red-checked and white, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADE FIXTURES, SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.

N. B.—Cabinet-makers' and Upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements. Hotels, steamers and private residence fitted up at short notice.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, complete in the latest styles.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Complete with every requisite in this line, ready-made or to order.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS FOR LADIES, MISSES AND GENTLEMEN. GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING, READY-MADE SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE AND BREAKFAST JACKETS, FANCY SCARFS, TIES, CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c.

N. B.—Shirts, collars and cuffs to order.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT KINZEY'S,

BARGAINS IN STRAW GOODS.

500 CASES STRAW HATS FROM AUCTION.
NEAPOLITAN AND STRAW HATS, 25c.
SUN AND SCHOOL HATS, 20c., 25c., 40c.
FINE STRAW HATS, 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c.
ENGLISH MILANS, 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c.
CHINA PEARLS, 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES AND STYLES.
BOYS' STRAW HATS, 50c.

FINE ASSORTMENT FRENCH FLOWERS.

ENGLISH CRAPES, worth $1, at 25c. a yard.

200 BOXES OF RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.

FANCY RIBBONS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 25c.
CORD EDGE RIBBONS, 2c. piece up.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
ROMAN RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
WIDE FANCY RIBBONS, 20c., 25c., 40c.
SILK TIES AND BOWS, 10c., 20c., 40c.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, 50c. up.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
SETS COLLARS AND CUFFS, 25c. up.
SETS CHEMISETTES AND CUFFS, 50c. to $2.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c.
ALL THE STYLES OF RUFFLINGS, 8c. piece.
LACE COLLARS, 25c. to 50c.
PARASOL COVERS, $1 to $10.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, $4 75 to $60.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
LADIES' ALL-LINEN, 7c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
HEMSTITCH, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.
GENTS' ALL-LINEN, 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.
HEMSTITCH AND EMBROIDERED, 20c., 25c., 31c.
WIDE TARLATANS FOR COVERING PICTURES, 20c.
5,000 pieces MARSEILLES AND PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c. SILK FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
2,000 pieces WHITE FRINGES, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. piece.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
FINE BERLIN AND SILK GLOVES, 25c. pair.
AUCTION LOT OF KID GLOVES, 50c. to 75c. pair.
LUPIN'S KIDS, TWO BUTTONS, $1c. pair.
LOT OF LADIES' HOSIERY, 12½c. pair up.
LOT OF MISSES' HOSIERY, 12½c. up.
LOT OF GENTS' HOSIERY, 12½c. up.
FANCY GOODS.
SEWING SILKS, SPOOLS AND SKEINS, 1c.
EXCELLENT SEWING COTTON, 10c. dozen.
BEST PINS, 5c. paper.
ALL COLORS ON SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c.
ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 20c., 25c. dozen.
BEST SWAN-BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 3c. card.
ENGLISH TOOTH-BRUSHES, 10c.
BEST SIX-CORD 200-YARD COTTON, 5c.
FANCY FANS, 6c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c.
SILK FANS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c., $1, $1 25.
LINEN FANS, 10c., 12½c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
JET SETS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.

WM. KINZEY,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

JUST OPENED.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES. A large variety at exceedingly low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

NO. 739.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES.

IRON FRAME and CANVAS MESH, in all widths and qualities.

Our stock in this and other lines of black fabrics is unsurpassed.

W. JACKSON,

NO. 729 BROADWAY, corner of Waverley-place.

JUST OPENED.

LLAMA LACE SACKS, JACKETS AND POINTS. Entirely NEW, and exceedingly low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

JUST OPENED.

VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES. A fine assortment at exceedingly low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS

Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

JUST OPENED.

KID GLOVES, one and two buttons; Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves. The best selection in the City, at very moderate prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STRAW GOODS.

Straw Goods from the late auction sales at greatly reduced prices; also, Sash Ribbons, Laces, French Flowers, &c., comprising all the late novelties, at the down-town millinery goods store.

T. D. SLOANE'S, No. 319 Canal-st., near Broadway.

JUST OPENED.

GUIPURE BANDS AND INSERTIONS. Beautiful styles at exceedingly low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON,
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS,
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Post-office Box No. 2,404.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1870.

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, HEREBY mutually consent that the copartnership heretofore existing between us under the firm name of F. COX & CO., be and the same is hereby dissolved. F. COX will alone sign in liquidation.

F. COX,
F. R. WALKER,
WM. WILLIAMS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a suite of three communicating rooms with bath, on second floor; fully and handsomely furnished. Also corresponding suite on third floor; house and all appointments unexceptionable; references from parties vacating above rooms.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO RENT FOR THE Summer, a nicely-furnished parlor floor, three rooms deep, without board, to one or two gentlemen; to a suitable party the price will be very reasonable; also, a good-sized single room; references. Inquire at No. 25 West 11th-st.

EAST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A fine suite of rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, suitable for a gentleman or gentleman and wife, with or without board; terms reasonable; reference required. Address B., Box No. 2,139 Post-office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY in 12th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., would rent a freshly-furnished room to a single gentleman; a light breakfast furnished, if desired. Address F. B., Box No. 25 Times Office.

NO. 8 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, North.—Elegant suites of rooms on parlor, second and third floors; also single and communicating rooms for gentlemen; table and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET, furnished rooms and bedroom, en suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping; bedrooms with or without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, to board; house first-class; brown-stone. No. 227 West 29th-st., (Lamartine-place;) terms reasonable.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR A single gentleman; first-class house and location, bath, &c.; price $5 per week. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st.

BOARD—AT NO. 20 ADAMS-ST., BROOKLYN, near Fulton Ferry.—Well-furnished rooms and good board for gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or clubs. Terms moderate.

NO. 41 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A few very desirable rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

FRONT AND BACK ROOM—TO LET on second floor, newly furnished, with or without board. Apply at No. 162 East 34th-st.

NO. 362 LEXINGTON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—Second floor furnished to let, with board, in a strictly private family.

TO LET—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, WITH or without board, a furnished room, with hot and cold water, &c. Apply at No. 30 East 28th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING—AT OYSTER BAY, L. I., ON the Sound. Families and others wishing a quiet boarding place during the Summer can secure large and airy rooms at reasonable rates by applying to SAMUEL R. UNDERHILL, Oyster Bay, L. I. Fine bathing and sailing and beautiful drives. Refers to D. C. Slileck, No. 178 Broadway; J. J. Angevine, Bank of the Republic; J. S. Craft, Bowling-green Savings Bank.

BOARD—FOR A FAMILY, ADULTS OR children, can be had for the season in a farm-house in a very pleasant and healthy location, near New-Brunswick, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York; plenty of milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables. For particulars, address S. J. H., Box No. 306 New-Brunswick.

LONG BRANCH.—ROOMS FOR FAMILIES in a house near the shore; large grounds, well shaded, quiet and retired; terms moderate; conveyances to beach or cars cheap. Apply at No. 20 West 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

This attractive Summer resort will be open July 1 for an unexceptionable class of boarders. For particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

WARREN HOUSE, WATERTOWN, CONN.,

Is now open for boarders, at REDUCED RATES. For particulars inquire of A. SMITH.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, GREENBRIER, WEST VA.

These Springs, famous for their alterative waters and fashionable patronage, are now open. They afford accommodations for 2,000 persons.

The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad run to the Springs. Round-trip tickets from New-York, with ample allowance of time to the visitor, only $37 45. Telegraphic facilities with every part of the Union.

These Springs are 2,000 feet above tide-water, and the climate in which they are situated is always cool and invigorating, affording entire relief from prostrating Summer heat.

An excellent band and an extensive livery in attendance.

Masquerade and fancy balls during the season as heretofore.

Charges: $25 per week, and $90 per month of thirty days. Children under ten years of age and colored servants half price; white servants according to accommodations.

Pamphlets in reference to the medicinal value of the water, routes to the Springs, &c., &c., may be had free of charge of Mr. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York, who also has the White Sulphur Water constantly on sale.

PEYTONS & CO., Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

opens for the reception of guests on the 27th of June, 1870. Knowing the want and favoritism of pure filtered rain water for drinking purposes at Newport, the proprietor last Autumn constructed a reservoir with a capacity of six hundred hogsheads, so arranged that all the water used for drinking at the Ocean House will be drawn from this reservoir and filtered, thereby removing all impurities and affording perfectly healthy "drinking water."

Satisfactory prices for rooms given upon application to JOSEPH B. WEAVER, Proprietor, Ocean House, Newport, R. I., or St. James Hotel, New-York.

WEST END HOTEL, FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.

Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

LAKE GEORGE.

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL Is now open for the season; persons wishing to engage rooms will please address "The Arlington," at Washington, D. C., or "Fort William Henry Hotel," Lake George. Drawing-room cars by Hudson River Railroad, going through without change.

T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

NORWOOD HOTEL,

AT NORWOOD, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J., Forty-eight minutes from Jersey City, via Northern New-Jersey Railroad, foot Chambers-st.; fourteen trains daily; wide-gauge cars. Rooms large and airy; lighted with gas; also telegraph office. R. R. HOUGHTON, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

Lebanon Springs, N. Y., will be open on the 15th of June. Transient board, $3 per day; $12 to $20 per week by the season. Send for a circular. HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Is now open. Terms reasonable. Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

STILL AND SURF BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING.—The splendid steamer EASTERN CITY leaves Pier 24, East River, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for Sag Harbor, Greenport, Orient and Orient Point. Good hotels and fine salt water bathing at all these places. Passengers land at Sag Harbor, and take stages seven miles to Easthampton for surf bathing. This trip affords a fine view of Peconic and Gardiner's Bay. For further information address I. S. TUTHILL, No. 186 South-st.

HOXIE HOUSE.—THIS HOTEL IS SITUATED at Mystic Bridge, Conn., and is now open for Summer travel; is accessible in a few hours from New-York or Boston. The favorite resorts Watch Hill, Pequot House and Mystic Island are within a short distance. Yachting, rowing, fishing, bathing or pleasure driving are among its attractions. Terms on application. B. F. HOXIE, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted with accommodations equal to those of any first-class Summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May, under a new management. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please apply on the premises. PAULL & KING, Managers.

THE ANALOMINK HOUSE, PLEASANTLY located among the mountains, near the Water Gap. JAMES BELL, Jr., Experiment Mills, Penn.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.—Now open; seventeen miles per New-Haven Railroad; trains running most every hour. W. L. FISH.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., opens June 1. Harlem through trains leave New-York at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Manchester, Montreal, &c. Address F. H. ORVIS.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE Sound, within easy distance of the City; board for a gentleman and lady, two small children and two servants, in a farm-house where there are no other boarders; three or four rooms required; state terms. Address L. M., Box No. 169 Times Office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BEAUTIFUL PAIR BLACK MARES for sale, 14½ hands, trot 3¼; gentle; free of all tricks; can be driven by a lady, and well adapted for pony phaeton. Apply at private stable, No. 123 West [illegible]-st.

PERSONAL.

PLEASE COME TO ME AS SOON AS possible. ALICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

The grand spectacular and operatic romance, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, now in its EIGHTEENTH WEEK, increasing nightly in attraction, will be repeated EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

NEW DANCES. NEW SONGS. PRISMATIC SHOWER. LUPO, The Greatest Premiere Danseuse in America. ALBERTINA IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY, LA MADRILENA.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office; also, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MONDAY, June 6, BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES ROBERTS, And last time of THE GOOD-NATURED MAN!

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1870, FIRST PRODUCTION of Victorien Sardou's BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION, in 4 acts, entitled FERNANDE!

Act 1. The Savior Hand!
Act 2. Fernande's New Name!
Act 3. A Corsican Romance!
Act 4. The Suppressed Letter.

New Scenery by James Roberts; Original Music by Robert Stoepel; Characters by Miss AGNES ETHEL, FANNY MORANT, (her first appearance,) FANNY DAVENPORT, Mrs. GILBERT, Miss AMES, GEORGE CLARKE, D. H. HARKINS, JAMES LEWIS, GEORGE PARKES, G. F. DE VERE and others.

FERNANDE MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 1.

The public are warned that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators for this theater are worthless; they will be stopped at the door.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870, Will be presented, first time in New-York, THE GRAND ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA, In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., ENTITLED NOT GUILTY.

Produced with NEW SCENERY, NEW MECHANISM, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW UNIFORMS, NEW OVERTURES, &c., &c.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SOLDIERS OF THE GARIBALDI GUARDS. THE REGIMENTAL BAND OF THE FIFTH INFANTRY. A DRUM-CORPS, and an ENTIRE NEW COMPANY.

GENERAL ADMISSION......................75 cents

Reserved parquet and parquet circle, $1 50; dress circle, $1; family circle, 50 cents.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

LAST WEEK of Gayler's brilliant American Comedy of TAKING THE CHANCES, with Mr. J. H. McVICKER as PETER POMEROY.

Act 1.—A Visit and its Consequences.
Act 2.—The Kite and the Dove.
Act 3.—The Ball. The Elopement. The Denouement.

MONDAY, June 13, will be produced a ROMANTIC DRAMA, by WATTS PHILLIPS, entitled THE HUGUENOT.

The author's right of which has been purchased for America, and the adaptation for THIS THEATER, in five Acts, duly registered and copyrighted—and which will be presented after CAREFUL and ELABORATE PREPARATION.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

FOURTH WEEK. FOURTH WEEK.

Mrs. JAMES A. OATES' OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY. THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG, with its unequaled combination, including the TALKING HAND,

By G. W. JESTER, the celebrated Ventriloquist from London.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATER.

Mr. OLIVER D. BYRON in the dual characters in the CORSICAN BROTHERS, Songs, &c. TOM CRINGLE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

EVERY NIGHT. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 4.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

JEROME PARK.

The Spring meeting, 1870, Will be held on SATURDAY 4th, TUESDAY 7th, THURSDAY 9th and SATURDAY 11th June.

Four or five races each day, commencing at 2½.

Grand Steeple Chase, Hurdle Race, races of heats and dashes.

An immense number of horses in attendance, and splendid sport anticipated.

Extra trains from 42d-st., on Harlem Railroad, at 1 and 1½ each day. A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES.

Extra trains will be run on race days, leaving depot, corner of 4th-av. and 42d-st., at 1 and 1½ P. M., returning immediately after the races.

Special cars for ladies.

Fare for round trip, 40 cents.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

AN OFF DAY AT THE RACES.—L. G. Morris' exhibition and sale of thoroughbred and trotting stock will take place at Mount Fordham, on the old Macomb's Dam Road, one mile below Jerome Park, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

5:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

6:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:30, 9:30, 10 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 23, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M. Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M. Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M. Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 8 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M. (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡3:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡3:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, and ‡6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 1, ‡3:30, 4:15, 5 and ‡6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

MAY 2, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont only.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

SUMMER SEASON.

Engagement for a limited period of the popular Author and Actor, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, June 6, 1870, and EVERY EVENING until further notice, and WEDNESDAY MATINEES at 1½ P. M., in his new drama, of great domestic interest, founded upon Robinson's popular story of "Anne Judge," and entitled the

RED LIGHT; Or, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER, which will be presented with

Original music composed by.........Mr. Thomas Baker
New scenery, by Messrs. Isherwood, G. Evans and J. Hillyard
New appointments, by...Mr. Timoney and Assistants
And new mechanical effects, by.............Mr. Butler

The piece will be presented with the following powerful cast:

Ned Macdermot.......Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Paul Maynard, (his first appearance in this theater,) Mr. C. W. Barry
Doctor Bayne..................Mr. Charles Fisher
Jehosophat Sharkey............Mr. J. H. Stoddart
John Steele, (his first appearance in this theater,) Mr. Joseph Sefton
Martin........................Mr. J. W. Leonard
Servant.......................Mr. J. Peck
Annie Steele, (her first appearance in New-York this season,)............Miss Lizzie Price
Lady Arlington, (first appearance this season,) Miss Annie Deland
Mrs. Holmes.................Miss Emily Mestayer
Mary Steele, (first appearance this season,) Mrs. Carrie Jamieson
Mrs. Simmons..................Mrs. Timoney

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

ACT FIRST—PRIDE.

Scene 1—The Hut on the Blackwater.
Scene 2—Mary Steele's Cottage.
Scene 3—The Organist's Lodging.
Scene 4—Drawing-room at Thirby Hall.

ACT SECOND—SUSPICION.

Scene—Interior of the Old Boat-house.

ACT THIRD—JEALOUSY.

Scene—Distant View of the Old Boat-house by Moonlight. THE DANGER SIGNAL.

ACT FOURTH—MADNESS.

Scene 1—The Home of the Steeles.
Scene 2—Room at Paul Maynard's.
Scene 3—Falling of a Thunderbolt, and a Death in Life!

ACT FIFTH—RETRIBUTION.

Scene—Room opening on the Blackwater. Maynard Wakes Up from a Long Sleep.

WALLACK'S.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE, At 1½ P. M.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, IN HIS SUCCESSFUL DRAMA, THE RED LIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE, Commencing at 1½.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 7, 1870.

Mr. Chas. Fechter, Miss Carlotta Leclercq,
Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. J. W. Wallack,
Mr. John Brougham, Mr. E. Falconer,
Mr. L. R. Shewell, Mrs. Melinda Jones.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to be given EDMUND FALCONER.

The performance will commence with the second act of HAMLET,

After which the popular farce of the CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

To be followed by a selection from Shakespeare's comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT.

The performance will conclude with the intensely interesting drama of a SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING.

Secure your seats.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's, Broadway, corner 30th-st. Open every day and evening.

GEORGE WOOD.............................Manager

First night of the celebrated MARTINETTI TROUPE. MARTINETTI TROUPE.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, AND EVERY DAY AND EVENING DURING THE WEEK, The great SKEMBAT ACT, by LEON AND PAUL MARTINETTI.

After which, SONG AND DANCE, LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, by MASTER IGNACIO MARTINETTI.

To be succeeded by Schonberg's comic-trick pantomime, with new scenery, novel mechanical effects and rich and original costumes, entitled HOP O' MY THUMB, in which the entire MARTINETTI TROUPE will appear.

Each day and evening the performance will commence with the amusing farce of THE YOUNG WIDOW, by the dramatic company.

Matinee daily at 2 P. M.
Evening performance at 8.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES of the "COLORED HOME" will be held in the chapel of the institution, in 65th-st., near 1st-av., on THURSDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. W. T. SABINE and others. All interested in "The Home" are cordially invited to attend.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON PIANOS

At Factory Prices.

We have removed our Warerooms to our Manufactory, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., four blocks east of the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., where we are offering our

ELEGANT PIANOS

at very low prices.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

A TWO-BANK CABINET ORGAN for sale at No. 256 West 18th-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMBOAT SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort, and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steamboats of all kinds if desired. J. & E. MYERS, Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

CONEY ISLAND.—GRAND EXCURSIONS to the sea-side.—The steam-boat META, Capt. E. T. WILSON, commences her regular trips for the season on THURSDAY, June 9, running regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursion parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TRIPS.—Let your families have fresh air; go to Warren-st., Pier No. 29, at 10 A. M., and take the FLORENCE for Yonkers, returning at 1:30 P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Saturdays excepted. Sunday fare, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 879 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., remains open, day and evening, all Summer, for gentlemen and ladies.

A CARD—NEW PUPILS WILL BE RECEIVED this week for private instruction in Penmanship and Book-keeping at Goldsmith's College, Booth's Building, day and evening.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The final examination for the academic year of the classes in Columbia College, and the Columbia College School of Mines, will commence on FRIDAY, June 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue daily until Friday, June 17. The trustees of the College, the regents of the University, the parents of the students, and the friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

Candidates for admission to the College will be examined on Friday and Saturday, June 24 and 25. For admission to the School of Mines on Tuesday, June 28.

The annual Commencement will take place at the Academy of Music on WEDNESDAY, June 29, the exercises beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. The attendance of the public is respectfully invited.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.

J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

ABROAD.

A graduate of Harvard, and an experienced teacher, wishes to form a class of several boys, to prepare them for college while traveling in Europe; best of reference. Address W. A. L., St. Mark's School, Southboro', Mass.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 12. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN DESIRES A position as tutor of nonmedical or medical studies; refers to Professors Reed and Jay, of Columbia College. Address Dr. N. B. R., M. D., No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., New-York.

THE CITY WITHOUT A SABBATH.

The Results of Repealing the Old Excise Law Made Apparent.

Great Increase of Disorder—Knives, Revolvers and Slung Shots in the Hands of Drunken Men—Stabbing and Shooting—Minor Offenses—A Startling Record.

Yesterday was remarkable for the number of assaults, robberies, and other crimes, that were committed in this City, the new Liquor law proving the principal cause of this sudden increase in the disorder and crime coming to the knowledge of the Police. We present the simple record of the day; the facts speak for themselves.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday morning JOHN MCKESPIE, aged eighteen, was found at the corner of Greene and Grand streets suffering from a severe stab wound in the right hip, which he had received at the hands of a strange man. He was cared for by the Police and sent home.

At an early hour yesterday morning as DAVID F. LILLIO, of No. 447 Canal-street, was standing in that street, near Sullivan, he was suddenly assaulted by EDWARD CARPENTER and a confederate, who knocked him down and robbed him of $7. CARPENTER was arrested soon after, and when brought before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, was remanded for trial. The other highwayman made good his escape.

JAMES MCCARTY and JOHN COLLINS were arrested early yesterday morning in the Fourth Ward for disorderly conduct, and when searched at the station-house each was found in possession of a slung-shot. Both were arraigned before Alderman MOORE, at the Tombs, and remanded for trial.

JOHN MAY committed an assault upon JOHN S. O'CONNER, of No. 73 Crosby-street, a printer, who was severely wounded on the head. The affray occurred in New-Chambers-street, and O'CONNER is at Bellevue Hospital. Alderman MOORE held MAY for trial on the complaint of Officer MAHONY.

ARCHIBALD M. CRAIG was arraigned before Alderman MOORE, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of committing an assault upon and robbing MICHAEL CONNOR, of No. 109 Cherry-street. CONNOR was mending a lock on his door when the prisoner and another man came up, knocked him down, and stole from him a watch and $20 in money. The prisoner was fully committed for trial. The confederate was not arrested.

Officer GRIER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, saw HENRY DUFFY acting in a suspicious manner early yesterday morning at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Nineteenth-street, and as DUFFY ran into an adjoining yard he was arrested. In the possession of the prisoner were found several ingenious burglar tools, and $800 worth of silks, ribbons, and other fancy goods, which had been stolen from the store of ALBERT RICH, at No. 303 Sixth-avenue. A padlock had been broken off a side door, and entrance thus obtained. When DUFFY was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY at Jefferson Market he was fully committed for trial without bail.

FREDERICK SENEZAR, of No. 416 East Thirteenth-street, caused the arrest of CATHARINE PRENIX, yesterday, on a charge of larceny. He had met the woman in the street and accompanied her to a saloon, where his wallet, containing $45, suddenly disappeared. Justice SHANDLEY held CATHARINE for trial.

ANTHONY HELLERT was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday on a charge of having assaulted WM. BALDOCK, and severely stabbing him in the groin and breast with a knife. As Mr. BALDOCK is in Bellevue Hospital and unable to appear in Court, the Magistrate took the affidavit of Officer WM. IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, who made the arrest, and had confronted the prisoner with his victim. He testified that BALDOCK had fully identified HELLERT as the assailant, and he was accordingly remanded.

JOHN CURRIE, a Canadian, aged forty-two, residing at No. 39 Oak-street, returned home, yesterday morning, intoxicated. After being in bed an hour or two, he dressed himself and went into a rear room, where a woman named MARY HAYNES was sleeping. He awoke MARY, with whom he was boarding, and began abusing her in an outrageous manner, with the intent of provoking a quarrel. The woman got up and was dressing herself with the intention of leaving the house, as she was afraid of CURRIE. The ruffian then attacked her with a large knife and stabbed her in the breast, jaw and left arm, all the wounds being of a dangerous nature. The assailant was arrested, and on being arraigned before Alderman MOORE, at the Tombs, was remanded for trial.

Officer MICHAL HARRIS, of the Fourth Ward, arrested BRYAN DORSEY, a laborer, for intoxication and disorderly conduct. DORSEY resisted arrest, and, drawing a revolver, attempted to shoot the policeman. DORSEY was finally overpowered, and Alderman MOORE held him for examination.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. ANN BRADY, aged fifty-four, of No. 457 West Forty-second-street, was shot by JOSEPH FARRELL, a young man residing next door to her. There had been some trouble between FARRELL and CHRISTOPHER FRIESE, the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 455 West Forty-second-street, where both resided, and as FARRELL came out of the saloon in an intoxicated condition, he drew a revolver and fired at FRIESE. Owing to the drunken condition the bullet missed its object, and struck Mrs. BRADY as she came out of the grocery next door. The missile passed through one of her thighs, and lodged in the muscles of the other limb. Before the Police heard of the affair, FARREL managed to make his escape, and thus far cannot be found. The unfortunate woman was attended by a surgeon, who pronounced the wounds to be of a severe, though not fatal character. FARREL is said to be a brother of the man of that name who took so prominent a part in the draft riots of 1863, and as he is well known, will probably be soon arrested.

An altercation occurred yesterday morning in Leggett's Hotel, Chatham-street, between HENRY HEITNER and MARY SWEENEY, both of whom are employed in the hotel. HENRY stabbed MARY in the thigh with a large fork, causing a severe wound. He was arrested, and being arraigned before Alderman MOORE, at the Tombs, was remanded for examination.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, before Justice BIXBY, MICHAEL CURRAN, of No. 66 Elm-street, charged DAVID BRAUN, who keeps a soda-water establishment at a corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, with snatching a pocketbook containing $18 from him on Saturday afternoon. Mr. CURRAN went into BRAUN's place and asked for a glass of soda-water, which was given him. He took out the pocket-book to pay for the drink, when, as he alleged, BRAUN snatched it from him and refused to give it back. BRAUN was held in $500 bail to answer.

The Strawberry Season.

The strawberry season may be said to be at its height just now, and thousands of baskets of the ripe and luscious fruit are being every day disposed of. The fruit-stands in both the Washington and Fulton Markets are constantly surrounded by a crowd of anxious buyers, and the venders drive a thriving trade. The berries first received in this market come from Virginia, and these are followed by the crop from Maryland, and subsequently by those from New-Jersey and Delaware. These latter do not generally come on the market in great quantities until about the second week in June, the bulk of the berry-crop bought previous to that time being the product of Virginia and Maryland cultivation. The raising of the strawberry is of late years exciting a much greater interest than it formerly did, and the promptness with which a good salable article of fruit will always find purchasers is leading many to pay special attention to raising it, and it proves to be a most profitable crop. The amount of money which is paid out annually during the season for strawberries in this City alone is not less than $500,000. The prices vary, of course, according to the character of the fruit offered for sale, and the earliness with which it is put upon the market. Today prices range from 22 to 45 cents per basket. As the season advances and the supply increases, the price gets to be less and less, as the use of the berry becomes less of a rarity and ceases to be regarded as a luxury. The berries come into market in small baskets, packed in all sorts of crates. Some of these baskets are square, some round, while the New-Jersey berry is to a very great extent sold in small common half-pint baskets. The Southern berries are put up generally in pint baskets, both square and round. The crop, this season, is abundant, said by the dealers in fruit to be the greatest that has been known in New-York for many years. Notwithstanding the great supply that has been put upon the market, consumers are anxious to get the fruit into their possession, and any one who visits the stands where the sales are made will be astonished at the big prices that are sometimes paid for the choicest qualities of berry. Although the stands are generally crowded with baskets early in the afternoon, by the time 7½ o'clock has arrived hardly a basket will be found unsold.

The morning business consists in wholesaling to the regular customers whose orders have been given in previously. The large dealers are generally fully employed during the earlier part of the day in shipping their goods. A very large proportion of these is sent to Boston, especially of the Southern berry, and enormous quantities are bought by hotel and restaurant keepers. When parties desire to buy, casually, half a dozen or more small baskets of berries, these are emptied into a larger one, on which a deposit is left by the purchaser, and means is thus furnished him for transporting his purchase. When this basket is returned to the dealer the deposit, fifteen cents, is paid back to the purchaser. The dealer is allowed by the grower, also, for the crates and baskets which he returns in good condition. The first installment of berries from New-Jersey was received on Saturday. The business is much larger, and far more capital is invested in it, take it all in all, than people generally imagine; and great as its proportions have become, every year adds to the traffic.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, BROOKLYN.

Celebration of the Festival of Pentecost—Interesting Confirmation Ceremony—Woman's Place in Judaism.

Yesterday forenoon the congregation worshiping in the Temple Israel, under the pastoral care of RAPHAEL D. C. LEWIN, Rabbi, met to celebrate the festival of Pentecost, in commemoration of the giving of the law to the ancient Hebrews, and to proceed to the annual confirmation of new members of the flock. This was the first annual confirmation that has been held in connection with this lately organized congregation. There were in all eleven candidates for admission—seven young ladies and four young gentlemen. The admission of women to an equal standing in the synagogue with men is a practice whose introduction has been owing to the Reformed School of Judaism, and to which the Orthodox section only give, as yet, a very partial adhesion.

The services commenced at 10 o'clock, with the usual festival prayers, after which the confirmation service was opened with the singing of the hymn "Oden Olam." The Rabbi then read the verses, one to seven, of the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes, beginning "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." The march from MEYERBEER'S "Prophète" was next played, and the confirmants, who had been seated with their parents and friends, proceeded to the altar under the escort of the Marshals. The altar was tastefully decorated with flowers, and the lights in front of it were lit. The whole building was relieved by a profusion of floral wreaths, and generally presented a festive appearance. The confirmants having taken their places beside the altar, the Rabbi proceeded to ask them whether it was of their own free will that they were there to be confirmed. He continued by recapitulating the duties that they were to undertake. On his question being answered in the affirmative, he went on to bless them in these words: "Blessed be ye who cometh in the name of the Lord, we bless you from the House of the Lord." A short address was then delivered to the confirmants, setting forth the trials and temptations of the world, and the insidious character of the inroads of sin. They were next asked how they expected to be able to overcome these? They replied that their faith was in God, and they believed that if they tried to be good and virtuous the Divine Being would not forsake them. After an appropriate exhortation to Divine reliance, the Rabbi called on them to invoke the Divine blessing on the vows they were to undertake. A beautifully simple, affecting and appropriate prayer was then offered up by Miss CARRIE EINSTEIN on behalf of her fellow-confirmants. The Ten Commandments having been read, the festival service was here resumed, the Scroll of the Law was taken out of the Ark, and the proclamation of the Commandments recited in Hebrew from the twentieth chapter of Exodus, the confirmants, both male and female, participating in the opening and closing benediction. After a reading in Hebrew from the fourth chapter of Habakkuk, and a prayer in English for the Government of the country, the Scroll was returned to the Ark. The confirmation hymn, written by Mr. FELIX ADLER, and beginning "Praise ye the Lord our King," was then sung, after which the Rabbi proceeded with the confirmation service, putting the confirmants through a severe test by many questions, which were answered individually, the answers embodying the entire principle and ideas of Reformed Judaism. Three test questions were next put, as follows: "Do you firmly believe in the existence and unity of the Supreme Being?" "Do you firmly believe in a Divine revelation, and in the Messianic mission of Israel?" "Do you firmly believe in the immortality of the soul, and the accountability of man to God for his actions on earth?" To each of these the confirmants collectively replied, "I do." They were then called upon to recite a confession of their faith, including three articles in which the foregoing ideas were somewhat amplified. This having been done, the Rabbi told them that from the manner in which they had answered his questions, he believed that they were honest in their confession, and worthy of being confirmed. After dwelling impressively on the nature of the vow they had registered, he charged them in these words: "If your hearts fail you now, if there be the slightest doubt upon your minds as to the truth of the profession you have made, pause ere you bind yourselves to it forever, as sons and daughters of Israel, worthy of and prepared to undertake their obligation." The requisite assent having been given, they were told to repeat a vow which would make them members of the Congregation of Israel forever. The audience then rose, and the confirmants took upon themselves the solemn obligation. The Rabbi then declared them confirmed in these words: "And now in the name of Almighty God, I declare you duly confirmed in the religion of our fathers, the religion which, with the help of God and through the instrumentality of Israel, is destined to become the religion of the world. I acknowledge you as members of our race. I hail you by the honored title of Israelites; I acknowledge you as co-workers with us in our heavenly mission for God-inspired humanity; I welcome you as brothers and sisters in Israel, as chosen servants of God, whose good and holy name we praise now and for evermore." The confirmants responded: "Holy, holy, holy is the name of the Highest, the whole earth is full of His glory."

The Rabbi next proceeded to deliver the confirmation sermon, based upon the passage in Isaiah, "The grass withereth and the flower fadeth, but the Word of our God shall stand for ever." He exhorted the confirmants to use well the season of their youth; telling them that it was only false religion which prohibited rational enjoyment, but warning them to beware of that excess which alone was criminal. He also dwelt upon the advantage of education, and to pay less attention to personal adornment than to the study of the Word of God, which endured forever. He referred to the fact that in the Judaism of Moses and Isaiah woman found her true place and dignity, and that it was only from the corruption of late years that she had been degraded. He stigmatized the Judaism which taught that woman was inferior to man as "false, ungodly, and unworthy of the name of religion." He told his hearers that the Messianic mission of Israel devolved upon them, and concluded by an eloquent exhortation to live worthy of it.

Each confirmant then received a benediction, the Rabbi laying his hands on their heads and blessing them after the old and solemn formula. The festival service was next resumed and continued by the recital of some of the Psalms, and concluded with a general benediction.

The services throughout were of a most impressive and affecting character, several of the audience being very deeply moved. A number of Christians from Brooklyn and New-York were present, among whom was Miss EDITH O'GORMAN, the escaped nun.

In the absence of Mr. CAULFIELD, the regular organist, Mr. MORRIS ABRAHAMS, a talented amateur, presided at the instrument.

In the evening the newly-admitted confirmants, accompanied by their parents, called at the residence of Mr. LEWIN, No. 142 Dean-street, and one of their number, Master DOBBELN, presented the Rabbi with a pair of handsome silver goblets, bearing the following inscription: "A token of remembrance from the confirmation class to the Rev. R. D. C. LEWIN, Brooklyn, 1870." Mr. LEWIN made a suitable reply, and a few hours were very pleasantly spent by those present.

It was announced at the conclusion of the forenoon service that a meeting would be held in the Temple Israel this evening, to consider the distressed condition of their brethren in Roumania.

A Century of Universalism in America—Sermon by Rev. Charles F. Lee, at Plimpton Hall.

Rev. CHARLES F. LEE discoursed before the members of the Universalist Church at Plimpton Hall, yesterday morning, on "1770–1870; Or, A Century of Universalism in America," selecting the following text:

"Arise, shine; for thy light is come and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."—Isaiah lx., 1.

The reverend gentleman spoke of the feelings of joy and happiness with which all members of the Universalist Church welcomed its first Centenary. One hundred years ago next September, an English brig bound for New-York cast anchor in a little inlet off the Jersey coast. A fog arose during the night, and toward morning it became so dense that the vessel could not with safety proceed on its course. This was no unusual occurrence in itself, yet from that apparently trivial incident has resulted a great and glorious event. On board that ship was the Apostle of Universalism, JOHN MURRAY, who was so persecuted as a heretic in his own land that he abandoned his avocation of a preacher, and resolved to bury himself forever in the fair young continent beyond the sea. In this apparently slight event the hand of God was plainly visible in the means He adopts for the propagation of His Church. MURRAY disembarked to ascertain the condition of the country of his future home, and meditating on his sad, unhappy life he approached a house in the forest, when a tall elderly man rose to greet him. This was THOMAS POTTER, rough and unlettered but noble of sentiment, generous of soul and full of godly emotions and godly endeavors. "Ah! friend," cried POTTER, "I am glad you have come; I have been expecting you a long time." MURRAY looked at him in wonder and knew not his meaning when the old sailor explained that he had built a meeting-house, but he had never found one to preach to his satisfaction. He was a believer in the redemption and he wanted a man to speak of Jesus Christ and his own salvation. Baptists, Presbyterians and Quakers had worshiped there, but they were too doubtful of Christ's love and did not realize his idea of the spirit of the Savior. But old POTTER was hopeful. One day he saw a ship at anchor and then his soul cried out that in that vessel was the person he had long expected—the only one who was to be the preacher in his house. This he explained to MURRAY, as he grasped his hand again and again in the exuberance of his joy. The latter doubted, and said his vessel would proceed on its course with the change in the wind, when old POTTER replied, "The wind will never change, Sir, until you have delivered to us the message from our God." MURRAY doubted, wavered, but finally acceded, and on the next Sunday, the 30th of September, 1770, was preached the first Universalist sermon ever preached in America. Thus was simple, indeed, its beginning, but how grand is its result. His was an audience of unlearned and innocent hunters and farmers in all their primitive simplicity, and as he preached not partial salvation, but the God of love and redemption, he laid the foundation of that glorious church which is destined to be the future religion of this country. And now, after the lapse of one hundred years, their church was happy and prosperous, and promised still greater blessings for the future. It had flourished in spite of all difficulties; it had now one thousand churches, a million real believers, and several hundred preachers. What a grand result, and how inspiring in their efforts for the future. MURRAY, WYNCHESTER and WHITTEMORE had not toiled in vain. The reverend gentleman then referred to the great political events that occurred in this country for the past century; making particular reference to the revolution of 1776 and the recent civil war, and continued to say that the advent of Universalism to this country was an event second in importance to none. He admitted that all denominations were doing a noble work, but he confidently looked forward to the time when all would be united and believe in WYNCHESTER's Confession of Faith—universal love and universal redemption. In conclusion the reverend gentleman countenanced united action and determination as the only means of enabling them to celebrate their second centenary under the same happy circumstances with which they celebrated their first.

A SHIP ON FIRE.

Extensive Conflagration on the East River—Loss $150,000.

At 10¾ o'clock last night flames were discovered on board the Black Ball packet-ship *Wm. F. Storer*, Capt. JAMES BRYANT, as she lay at her dock, foot of Beekman-street, East River. The fire originated in some unknown manner in the aft-hold, on the port side, among some 200 barrels of lard that had just been taken on board. Owing to the inflammable nature of this portion of her cargo, the flames gained rapid headway, and were in heavy volumes when the firemen arrived on the scene. So much space had been gained by the element that a second alarm was given and a new force of steamers called into requisition. The Police steam-boat *Metropolitan*, and the Fire steam-boat *Andrew J. Fuller*, were also notified of the fire, and in due time both vessels arrived and contributed their quota of powerful streams for the effort to quell the flames.

So rapid was the progress made by the firemen that the hold of the burning vessel soon began to fill, and the bulk of water became so great that the doomed ship began to sink at her moorings, and keel over toward the dock. By dint of hard work the fierce torrent of flame between decks was kept under control, and it seldom made its appearance in the open air, though the entire vicinity was completely darkened by the black smoke that was constantly vomited from the opened hatchway. This rendered it quite hazardous for the Fulton ferry-boats to ply to and fro, and necessitated the use of extra strong lights to enable the pilots to make successful landings.

For over two hours the fire continued to retain partial possession of the ship, when the water thrown on board proved so great in that time that she settled in the bottom of the slip, the flames being confined to the upper between-decks. The valuables belonging to the Captain and other portable property were taken possession of by the Insurance Patrol, and handed over to the custody of the Police. The loss on vessel and cargo is roughly estimated at $150,000, equally divided, and upon which there is considerable insurance. The vessel is well known in our mercantile marine, and arrived in port from Liverpool on the 17th ultimo, and was receiving cargo prior to another voyage to Europe. As we go to press the flames are still burning, though under complete control.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Fourth Ward Police yesterday discovered CHARLES COHEN, aged thirty, lying in front of No. 204 Front-street, in an insensible condition. Death occurred soon after his removal to the Oak-street Police Station, and the body was sent to the late residence of the deceased, No. 216 William-street, where Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer, mean, 30.094 inches; maximum at 12 P. M., May 30, 30.242 inches; minimum at 0 h. 0 m. A. M., May 29, 29.886 inches; range, .376 inch. Thermometer, mean, 64.2°; maximum at 5 P. M., June 4, 79.2°; minimum at 5 A. M., May 31, 55°; range, 24.2°. May 29, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 8 P. M.; amount of water, .18 inch; June 3, rain from 6 A. M. to 9½ A. M.; amount of water, .03 inch; total amount of water for week, .21 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 905 miles.

The German singing society Schwaebischer Saengerbund of this City made a steam-boat excursion to Myers' Grove, Staten Island, yesterday. They started on board the barge *Walter Sands*, attached to the steam-boat *F. Riley*, from the foot of Barclay-street, in the forenoon, and returned to this City in the evening. Ladies and singers, music for dancing, and drinking-horns and everything else that could make the trip enjoyable, were on board.

The New-York General Singers' Union (Allgemeine Saengerbund) will hold their annual Whitmonday pic-nic at Jones' Wood today. There will be instrumental and vocal music on the occasion, and the latter will be given by the singers of about twenty German singing societies of this City and neighborhood. The New-York Turnverein will also participate in the festival.

The Department of Public Parks announces that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris-square today from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. Musical entertainments will also be given on Tuesday in Tompkins-square, from 6 to 8 P. M.; on Wednesday in Washington-square, from 6 to 8 P. M., and on Thursday in Madison-square, from 6 to 8 P. M., should the weather be fine.

ALBERTUS BAMBRICK, aged eighteen months, disappeared on Saturday morning from the residence of his parents in Eighty-first-street, near Fourth-avenue. Yesterday morning the body of the child was discovered in the vault of an out-house, death having resulted from suffocation. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest today.

Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. have on exhibition the famous 100-guinea cup won by the yacht *America* in the regatta of 1851. It is well worth seeing. The yacht prizes made by this house for the coming season are the largest and most varied of any heretofore produced.

CORNELIUS POWER, aged twenty-nine, of No. 217 East Seventy-fourth-street, died suddenly yesterday from unknown causes. Mrs. JACKSON, colored, also died suddenly at One Hundred and Twentieth-street and First-avenue.

JOHN LEDDY, aged five years, yesterday had a foot crushed by car No. 62, of the Bleecker-street line, while he was running alongside of it. The driver was arrested, but discharged as he was not to blame.

ISAAC TAYLOR, aged two years, died yesterday at No. 367 Tenth-avenue, from the effects of injuries sustained by falling into a basin of hot water which had been left on the floor.

FRANK NOON, aged twelve years, was caught in the draw at Harlem Bridge yesterday afternoon, and had an arm cut off at the shoulder.

The Union Base-ball Club defeated the Irving Club, at Central Park, on Saturday, by a score of 33 to 11.

BROOKLYN.

The Church of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception, (Father MCDONALD's,) corner of Leonard and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, E. D., was well filled at the last mass yesterday. MOZART's Grand Twelfth Mass, with full orchestral accompaniment, was most superbly rendered by the choir, which consists of the following artists: Mme. ANNIE REEDE, soprano; Misses CARNEY and BALDWIN, contralto; Herr BURGHOFF, basso; and Herr ZOTT, organist. The young ladies of the Sodality, numbering some thirty or more, assisted in some of the passages, and altogether formed a very efficient chorus. In the Credo, the solo "Et Incarnatus" was most artistically executed by Mme. BALDWIN. The other parts were likewise in keeping with the requirements of the piece.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning JUDITH O'BRIEN, fifty-four years of age, residing at No. 205 Amity-street, fatally injured herself by jumping from the fourth story window of her dwelling. She was partially insane.

About 12½ o'clock yesterday morning an old gentleman named JOHN KRIENAN, while passing the junction of North Second and Fifth streets, was attacked by a gang of loafers and severely wounded about the head by blows from a slung-shot. His cries brought a policeman to his assistance, who pursued the assailants and captured one of them named JOHN GORMLEY. Dr. GREANER attended the wounded man.

About 9 o'clock last evening, on Wolcott-street, near Richard, FREDERICK BRADLEY stabbed RICHARD MCCORMACK in the back with a pocket-knife. They had been drinking together, and had quarreled about some unimportant matter. Dr. MCCAULLEY attended MCCORMACK, and had him taken to his home.

LONG ISLAND.

A large concourse of people assembled Saturday evening at the saloon of Mr. MEHRING, at Breslau, to celebrate the completion of the frame of the principal hotel of the City of Breslau, which was successfully raised on Saturday afternoon. The hotel is situated at the corner of Wellwood and Hoffman avenues; is to be three stories high, 62 by 32 feet, with an extension of the same height 24 by 20 feet. The parlors are to be 25 feet square, and the dining-room, 32 by 20 feet, will accommodate about sixty guests. A large observatory will be on the top, from which a view may be obtained of Great South Bay, Fire Island beach and the ocean beyond. The hotel will be finished July 1. A grand supper was provided by Mr. MEHRING, the proprietor of the hotel, and after a number of speeches and toasts, the affair wound up with a grand display of fire works.

Candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First Congressional District are being brought forward. Suffolk County papers advocate the claim of HENRY A. REEVES, the present incumbent, while most of the Queens County Democracy advocate the nomination of Hon. E. A. LAWRENCE, present Chairman of the Queens County Board of Supervisors.

A new station has been made on the Great Neck branch of the Flushing and North-side Railroad, about half a mile east of Little Neck Station. The new station takes the name of Little Neck, and the old station called by that name will be known as Douglaston, in honor of the owner of the yacht *Sappho*, who resides near that station. A depot has been erected by Mr. BENJ. WOOLEY, at a cost of $1,600, 16 by 26 feet, two stories, with a 75 feet platform. All trains on the branch will stop at Little Neck, and only the 10½ and 6 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point, and 7:05 A. M., 1 and 7½ P. M. from Great Neck, stop at Douglaston.

The Good Templars of Connecticut have resolved on an excursion to Greenport on or about July 20. The Divisions of New-London, Toland and Windham counties, will leave New-London at 9½ A. M., on the steamer *City of Lawrence*. Those from Hartford County and towns on the Connecticut River will leave Hartford at 7½ A. M. on one of the steamers of the New-York and Hartford line, and the Divisions from New-Haven and Naugatuck Valley will leave New-Haven at 9 A. M., while Bridgeport Divisions, and those from western Connecticut, will leave Bridgeport at 8½ A. M. A mass Temperance Convention will be held in the afternoon and a return moonlight ride on the Sound in the evening. Great preparations are being made by the Greenport Lodges of G. T. and S. of T. to welcome the Connecticut excursionists.

More than a year ago, it was discovered that a clerk in the Flushing Post-office had been opening letters and abstracting money. The clerk was promptly arrested and bound over for trial. Last January the bondsman gave the accused up, fearing that he intended to run away. Since that he has been confined in Raymond-street Jail, Brooklyn.

The formal opening of the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad will take place on Wednesday. A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and return in the evening. GEORGE W. QUINTARD is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

NEW-JERSEY.

About 11½ o'clock on Saturday night a Police officer, while patroling his beat in the neighborhood of Sussex-street, Jersey City, was accosted by a young man and woman, who anxiously inquired for the residence of Rev. Mr. MATSON, as they needed his sacerdotal services to be legitimately made twain of one flesh. They further informed the wondering officer that they had interviewed several clergymen within an hour with the same intent, but all declined owing to the inopportune hour, utterly regardless of the superstitious explanation of the bridegroom, who placed implicit reliance in the divination of an old crone, who, he said, had predicted unexpected woe on the nuptials if not solemnized before midnight. The policeman directed the quaint lovers to the residence of Rev. Mr. MATSON, an Episcopal clergyman on Sussex-street, where happily they found him and prevailed upon him to unite them till death doth them part.

WALTER SCOTT was arrested in East Newark, yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice GREEN upon a charge of incest with his daughter, a girl eleven years old. The outrage was committed on Saturday evening in an open lot. The warrant was issued on the affidavit of the child, and SCOTT was committed to Hudson County jail yesterday at 3 P. M.

Mrs. ANNIE HOLMES, on Saturday night, either fell, or threw herself down, a steep precipice at Hudson City. She was found by policemen, and conveyed senseless to the Jersey City Hospital. There are no hopes of her recovery.

WILLIAM EAGLES, a lad ten years of age, was drowned on Saturday evening while bathing in the Passaic River, near REYNOLD's boat-house, in East Newark.

HENRY ZIMMERMAN, a resident of Union Hill, yesterday shot himself accidentally through the left hand while out on a shooting excursion.

The store of WM. J. ASCHENBACK, on Springfield and South Orange streets, was burned on Saturday night. Loss, $5,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 4.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅞	92⅞
Consols for account	92⅞	92⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89⅝	89⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88⅞	88⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	90⅞	90⅞
U. S. 10-40s	86⅞	86⅞
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	110	110
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	18¾
Atlantic and G. W. R. R. Shares	29⅞	29⅞

PARIS, June 4—2 P. M.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 72c.

FRANKFORT, June 4.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm, but quiet.

LONDON, June 4.—SUGAR, 27s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat. Fine RESIN quiet. HOPS dull.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—2 P. M.—COTTON. The market opened and closed dull. Middling Uplands opened at 10⅛d.@10¼d., and closed at 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans opened at 11d. and closed at 10⅝d.@11d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and steady. Flour, 26s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. CORN dull.

HAVRE, June 4.—COTTON opened flat; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 128f. ⅌ cwt.; Low Middlings, 122f. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 4.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and steady.

HAVANA, June 5.—The following were the prices of merchandise at the close of business Saturday, June 4. SUGAR—All qualities slightly advanced with an improved demand and large speculative inquiry; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 62,000 boxes and 3,500 hhds., of which 4,200 boxes and 2,300 hhds. were to the United States; Nos. 10 to 12 firmer at 9@9¼; Nos. 15 to 20 buoyant at 9¾@11¼ reals ⅌ arrobe. MOLASSES—Nos. 7 to 10 firm at 6¼@7¼ reals per keg. Muscovado SUGAR—Inferior to common firm at 7¼@7¾ reals; fair to good, 7¾@7½ reals. Clayed MOLASSES, 5 reals; Muscovado Molasses, buoyant at 6 reals. Stock of Sugar in the warehouses of Havana and Matanzas, 513,000 boxes and 25,000 hhds. FREIGHTS active, owing to the favorable advices of the Sugar market abroad; a rise is expected; ⅌ box of Sugar to the United States, $1; ⅌ hhd. of Sugar to the United States, $2 75@$3; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses to the United States, $2 75@$4; ⅌ to Falmouth and orders, 37s. 6d.@40s. BACON steady. BUTTER dull. COAL-OIL dull; in tins, 4½ reals ⅌ gallon. FLOUR quiet at $9@$10. HAMS declining, owing to the heavy arrivals; American salted, 25c.; American Sugar-cured, 27c. LARD quiet; in kegs, 20¼c.; in tins, 22¼c. LUMBER—White Pine, the market is supplied; quoted at $27 50 ⅌ M.; Pitch Pine steady at $27 ⅌ M. TALLOW in demand at 12c.@12c. SHOOKS—The market is supplied; Boxes quoted at 10¾@11 reals; Hogsheads quoted at $2 25. Empty HOGSHEADS quiet at $3.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, June 4.—FLOUR active but unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 75@$6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50@$6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25@$7 50 for White; and $8@$8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce and in good demand; sales 3,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 20; and 1,600 bushels Red Ohio at $1 30. CORN dull; sales 3,000 bushels Western at 85c. and car lots Choice at $1 02. OATS dull; sales 1,200 bushels Canada at 63c. RYE held at 88c., in bond. PEAS scarce. CORN-MEAL $2 00 for bolted and $2 30 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30@$32, ⅌ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c.; Rye, 7¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $4@$4 25, to the Hudson, and $4 75 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 40c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 20; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60, ⅌ ton. Lake IMPORTS—45,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, 2,072,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—7,700 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Peas, 11,400 bushels Oats, 3,748,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, June 4.—EXCHANGE weak and unchanged. FLOUR in good demand at $4 25@$4 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firmer, but less active, at $1 00¾@$1 01 for No. 2; in the afternoon, the market was unsettled at $1 00¾@$1 01, seller, June. CORN quiet at 84¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon, the market was irregular at 85c., seller, June, and 85¾c.@86c., seller, last half of June. OATS lower, closing at 49c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 79c.@80c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull. HIGHWINES, $1 01 for wood-bound. PROVISIONS steady and firm; the market was quiet. Live HOGS active, at $8 30@$9 for Common to Choice. CATTLE quiet, at $5 50@$10 25 for Stockers to extra Prime Shipping Beeves. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 128,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 11,800 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs. FREIGHTS unchanged.

BUFFALO, June 4.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 82,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm. FLOUR quiet, with an advancing tendency. WHEAT active and 3c. higher; sales 7,500 bushels Green Bay Club at $1 11¼, and 120,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at at $1 10½@$1 14, closing quiet, but firm; a portion of the sales were to arrive at $1 10½@$1 12¼. CORN inactive; the market is bare of No. 2; 94c. is reported to have been offered for No. 2 Western, to arrive. OATS active and higher; sales 18,000 bushels Canada at 59c.@60c., on the track and in store; 40,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 57c.@57½c., to arrive, and 25,000 bushels do. at 57c.@58c., on the spot, principally at the inside quotation. RYE quiet at 90c. The market is bare of BARLEY. PORK dull and heavy; Mess, $29 50@$30. LARD, 16¼c.@17c. HIGHWINES dull at $1 00@$1 06.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 22½c. Quercitron BARK unchanged. FLOUR very quiet; Superfine, $4 75; Extra, $5@$5 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 25@$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $5 50@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 25; Fancy, $7@$8 25. WHEAT held firmly; sales Indiana Red at $1 31@$1 32. RYE steady; State, $1 10; Western, $1 05. CORN unchanged. OATS dull at 61c. COFFEE steady; Rio, 15¼c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 16½c., gold. SUGAR firm at 9½c.@9¾c. for fair and good Refining Cuba. MOLASSES inactive; a cargo Sagua Muscovado sold at 35c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $29 50@$30. LARD, 16c.@16¼c. PETROLEUM less firm; Crude, 16¼c.; Refined, 27c.@27½c. WHISKY steady; Western iron, $1 03.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—COTTON dull; Middling nominally at 22c. FLOUR firm and in improved demand; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extra do., $5 50@$6 50; do. Family, $6 75@$7 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $7 50@$9 50; Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family $6 25@$7. WHEAT firm; Maryland, $1 40@$1 50; Pennsylvania, $1 35@$1 38, the latter in store. CORN dull; White, $1 10@$1 15; Yellow, $1 10@$1 11. OATS dull at 57c.@60c. RYE steady at $1 15@$1 25. PROVISIONS unchanged in every respect. WHISKY weak at $1 07 for wood and iron; $1 08 for patent.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—TOBACCO active, but prices unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Fall better at $1 08@$1 10; No. 1 Fall, $1 15; Choice to Fancy, $1 22@$1 40. CORN declining; Mixed and Yellow, 88c.@90c.; Prime to Fancy White, $1 02@$1 03. RYE dull at 75c.@76c. WHISKY firm at $1 03. PORK, CATTLE and HOGS unchanged. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Ribs, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD nominal. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, June 4.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 55; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 46; No. 1 Red, $1 33; No. 2 do. $1 22. CORN steady; No. 1, 91c.; No. 2, 90½c. OATS better for No. 1 at 60c.; No. 2 lower at 58c. FREIGHTS firm at 3c. to Buffalo and 7c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Corn, 7,600 bushels; Oats, 3,600 bushels.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—FLOUR firm and in good demand; Family, $5 60@$5 75. WHEAT firmer and little offering; asking $1 15@$1 18. CORN advancing; sales at 94c.@95c. OATS, 54c.@56c. RYE, 95c.@97c. COTTON dull; Middling, 21½c.@21¾c. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at $1 04, old process; Patent dull at $1 02. PROVISIONS unchanged; held nominally at previous rates; no sales; exchange at par.

ALBANY, June 4.—WHEAT steady; small sales Genesee White at $1 70 and Delhi at $1 52. Nothing of consequence doing in RYE, CORN or OATS. Market for BEEVES opens same, with receipts in excess of those of last week. An advance of ¼c. to ½c. has been obtained on the sales made; the highest price was 10c.; from that the range touched 8¼c. In SHEEP there is a decline of ¼c. to ½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 4.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 21½c.; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 745 bales; coastwise, 84 bales; total, 829 bales; exports—coastwise, 337 bales; stock, 107,299 bales. HAY firmer; Prime, $25. Other articles quiet and unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 125⅛. Sight DRAFTS on New-York, ¾ ⅌ cent premium. GOLD, 114⅝.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 27@$1 28; No. 2 Red nominal. CORN firm; No. 1 Mixed held at 91c.@92c. OATS firm; No. 1 State held at 58c. RYE steady; No. 1 held at 90c.@91c.; No. 2, 90c.@92c. BARLEY dull and nominal. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, $4 25 ⅌ bbl.; Refined, 23¼c.@23½c. ⅌ gallon.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—FLOUR steady; Choice Wisconsin, $4 62@$4 88. WHEAT unsettled; $1 09 for No. 1, and $1 05¾ for No. 2. OATS firm at 50½c. CORN and BARLEY nominal. RYE firmer at 82c. for No. 2. FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, June 4.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21¼c.@22c.; receipts, 473 bales; exports, 1,632 bales. FLOUR dull at $4 75@$6 25. CORN firmer; Yellow, $1 05; White, $1 16@$1 18. OATS steady at 60c. LARD nominal. Mess PORK dull at $30@$30 50. BACON—Shoulders dull at 13½c.@13¾c.; Sides dull at 17¼c.@18c.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR steady. GRAIN steady. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY steady and unchanged. TOBACCO more active; sales 216 hhds. at $6 25@$40 for Trash to medium bright Wrappers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 4.—Spirits TURPENTINE firmer and 1c. higher at 35c. for Common. RESIN firmer and a shade higher; Strained, $1 37½; No. 2 at $1 60@$1 65. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR dull. COTTON, 20½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 4.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 20¾c.@21c. bid, and 21¼c.@21½c. asked; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 525 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,787 bales; stock, 22,585 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., June 4.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 21c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 13 bales; exports—to Boston, 882 bales; to New-Orleans, 166 bales; stock, 33,867 bales.

DETROIT, June 4.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c.; Extra, $1 35@$1 36; No. 1 at $1 46; Regular, $1 31@$1 33; Amber, $1 22. OATS—Western, 54½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 4.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21c.@21¼c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 195 bales; exports, coastwise, 168 bales; stock, 8,327 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., June 4.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 20c.@20¼c.; sales, 80 bales; receipts, 60 bales; exports, coastwise, 194 bales; stock, 1,725 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 4.—COTTON market very dull and very little offering; sales, 120 bales; receipts, 30 bales; Middling at 20c.@20¼c.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 4.—COTTON flat; good Ordinary, 17¾c.@18c.; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 274 bales; stock, 23,231 bales.

[Advertisement.]

The coolest and most comfortable bed or pillow is the Elastic Sponge; also, the cheapest and most durable. Fully guaranteed.

[Advertisement.]

A sponge cushion after constant use in a Broadway stage nearly four years, perfectly demonstrates the durability of Elastic Sponge for cushions, beds, pillows, and furniture stuffing, and is now on exhibition at the Company's sales-room, No. 524 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

[Advertisement.]

COULD YOU SLEEP ANY BETTER IF YOU WAS absolutely sure that if a window or door opened during the night you would know it? HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH will do it. It stands near your head, with a nerve on each window and door. The law will be applied to all infringements either by using or selling. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

Chittenango White Sulphur Water cures dyspepsia, kidney diseases, rheumatism and scrofula. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY. Send for circular.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	June 7	New-York	Hamburg.
Colorado	June 7	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	June 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	June 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hanover	June 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	June 11	New-York	Liverpool.
France	June 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	June 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Parana	June 11	New-York	London.
City of Brussels	June 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	June 8	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 5—*In steam-ship Weser, from Bremen.*—David Rosenberg, Mrs. Fairbanks, E. C. Lyons and wife, A. Mason and wife, E. A. Hopkins, Frederick Muller, S. G. Arnold, Mrs. Wilkes and daughter, D. A. Folly and family, Mrs. Wooley and children, N. C. Luhrs, Christina Gimbel, Louise Steinigen, Carl Dossch, F. Steiniger, Louise Schneider and child, John D. Rohrs, Geo. Wilken, J. G. Schrag and wife, Jos. Gabler and family, Albert Hoff, D. Bremermann and family, John Bringemann, G. Buttner, Mr. Harris and children, H. Hicks, G. Aspinwall, J. S. Crotty, Mrs. George and children, Mrs. A. Ashcroft, G. Epstein, J. Stern, I. Herm, F. Orth, Wilhelmine Doffiein and child, Pauline Schutz, Alf. Ackly, E. Eberstadt, Henriette Block, Henry Nollwann, Carl Schneider, H. Salomon, Chas. Bardenwerper, John H. Gartenmann, M. Cohen, N. Hume, A. Batowski, J. C. Butler, N. Oberle, C. Rink, F. Boomann.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—J. R. Browne, wife, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. J. R. Whitehead, 2 children and servant, Mrs. M. S. Taylor, Miss W. J. Taylor, J. P. Barstow, wife and son, E. Kimberley and wife, Mrs. Crispo, Miss J. V. Richmond, Miss Celia E. Williams, Miss P. A. Williams, Miss Hagarty, Major McIntosh, R. D. Walker, A. S. McCorkle, Chas. A. C. Hanson, John Vassar, H. Longe, J. G. Snyder, W. H. J. Blew, Chas. Morris, Gus. Silver, O. P. Burt, and 9 in the steerage.

JUNE 5—*In steam-ship Parana, from London.*—F. Marsland, Mrs. A. Lawrence, Mr. Williams, James Lawrence, Miss Florian Lawrence, Miss Ellen Bishop, John F. Brown, Lucian H. Berry, Frederick Atkinson, J. R. Aurbach, James Maclay, Mrs. Margaret Maclay, Miss Mary Maclay, James Maclay, Jr., G. Pousho.

JUNE 5.—*In steam-ship Iowa, from Glasgow.*—Mary Lilburne, Ellen Hamilton, Eliza Brand, John Anderson and wife, John C. Anderson, James A. Anderson, Mary A. Hennessy, James Hennessy, Mrs. Caroline Jarvis.

In steam-ship Flag, from Fernandina.—Mrs. Suhrer and child, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. De Forrest, wife, child and servant, Mr. Shearer, Capt. Ginnity, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Sarles, Mr. Cline, and 3 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung and New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:28	Moon sets	12:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12:32	Gov. Island	1:20	Hell Gate	2:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 5.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen May 21, and Southampton 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had dense fog from lon. 63, and anchored outside the Bar at 8 P. M. on the 4th, and was detained till 9 A. M. of the 5th. May 23, lat. 46 5, lon. 33 11, passed a Swedish bark, bound W., showing signal H N R F, (Commercial Code;) same time, passed bark Frederick Scalia, (N. G.,) from Bordeaux for New-York. June 1, lat. 42 22, lon. 59 29, passed steam-ship Main, (N. G.,) hence for Bremen; 4th, lat. 40 24, lon. 72 30, passed ship Henry, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York.

Steam-ship Iowa, (Br.,) Overstone, Glasgow May 22, Moville 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Was detained outside the Bar 40 hours by fog; May 24, lat. 46 02, lon. 27 02, passed bark Helen Grant, from Liverpool, for Quebec, 57 ds. out; 27th, lat. 46 46, lon. 39 48, passed bark Franklin, (Norw.,) from —, for Quebec, 36 ds. out; same time, saw schr. Celeste, (Br.,) bound W.; same time, passed steam-ship Dorian, hence for Glasgow; 31st, lat. 41 14, lon. 57 44, passed steam-ship Erin, hence for Liverpool; June 2, lat. 40 17, lon. 65 33, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, at 3 P. M., passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 4th, 50 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed bark Meteor, from Christiana, for Boston.

Steam-ship Trojan, (Br.,) Thompson, Messina, May 4, Palermo, 7th, and Gibraltar, 14th, with fruit, &c., to Henderson Bros. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Flag, Lineburner, Fernandina, June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co. June 3, 7 P. M., lat. 36 38, lon. 74 30, passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Vera Cruz.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Livingstone, Fox & Co. Has had dense fog from Hatteras.

Steam-ship United States, Blanchard, New-Orleans May 28, and S. W. Pass 29th, with mdse. and 85 passengers to Frederick Baker. Was detained off the Hook 36 hours by thick fog.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haine, Liverpool May 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Is anchored in the Lower Bay; detained on account of dense fog.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria—with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Parana, (Br.,) Wilkinson, London, May 14 and Havre 18th—with mdse. and 300 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Bark Ormoy, (Fr.,) Legoastion, Masulipatam, Jan. 14th—with mdse. to R. J. Baker & Bros. Has had light winds and calms from St. Helena; passed Cape of Good Hope March 20, St. Helena April 14, and crossed the equator May 1, in lon. 37.

Bark Boomerang, (of Pictou,) Creighton, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been anchored off the Hook for 2 ds. in dense fog.

Bark St. Bernhard, (N. G.,) Bahr, Bordeaux 38 ds., with mdse. to Dutel & Knowlton. Has been 21 ds. W. of the Banks with westerly winds and fog; May 31, lat. 42 40, lon. 55 55, passed a vessel's long-boat, painted black, and a bag made fast to her stern.

Bark Charles Forbes, (of Portland,) Sweet, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with light easterly winds and fogs.

Brig Marguerite, (Br.,) Merrill, Bermuda 7 ds., with produce and 4 passengers to C. S. Parsons. Was detained outside the Hook 3 ds. by dense fog.

Brig Lulan, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Phelan, St. Thomas 20 ds., with old iron, &c., to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins. Has had light easterly winds the entire passage and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Two Brothers, (of St. John, N. F.,) Weaver, Bermuda 9 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co. Has had light easterly winds with thick fog for the last 4 ds.

Brig Annie Gardner, (of Castine,) Gardner, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light E. winds and thick fog.

Brig Hannah G., (of St. John, N. B.,) Atkinson, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Henry & Parker.

Brig G. W. Barter, Stanwood, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Fowler, Jova & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Mary Ida, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McHenry, Carthagena 21 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Harvest Maid, (of Jersey,) Bassett, Bahia, 38 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.; vessel to J. C. MacArthur. Has had light easterly winds, with thick fog for last 3 ds.

Schr. Albert Treat, Sawyer, Old Harbor, Jam., 21 ds., with log-wood to Henry de Cordova & Co.; vessel to Snow & Richardson. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light easterly winds and fogs.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Blair, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pine-apples to Joseph Enoss. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Schr. Old Chad, (of Boothbay,) McClintock, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Enoss—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Uncle Tom, Look, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Dibble & Worth.

Schr. Sabino, Currier, Charleston 6 ds., with lumber to James Murray.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, (of Brookhaven,) Tucker, Bermuda 10 ds., with produce to D. R. Schenck & Co. Has been detained 3 ds. outside the Hook by fog.

Schr. J. W. Roberts, (of Rockland,) Jones, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to J. Stetson.

Schr. Carlton, (of Nassau,) Albury, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Enoss.

Schr. F. B. Wheaton, Atkins, Wilmington, N. C. 10 ds., with naval stores, &c., to R. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Palma, Ennis, Georgetown, S. C. 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co. Has had light easterly winds and been 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ben. Halladay, Van Valkenburg, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Georgetown, D. C. for New-Haven.

Schr. George B. Somers, (of Thomaston,) Fray, Manzanilla 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Moss & Ward.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. George Temple, Beckwith, Georges Banks, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. A. H. Chapman, Rogers, Georges Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven for Eastport.

Schr. Harriet and Sarah, Smith, New-Haven for Eastport.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.

Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Mills, Norwich.

Schr. James Ross, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Providence.

Schr. Alice B. Kelly, Rockport, Me.

Schr. George F. Brown, Sidney, Norwich.

Schr. Robert Manton, Crowell, Boston.

BELOW—Brig Clara Brown, Osgood, from Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E.; dense fog.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 5.—Arr. bark N. B. Almon, fm Cienfuegos; schr. Sophia, from Mayaguez.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 5.—Arr. steamers South Carolina, from New-York; Maryland, from Baltimore.

Sld. bark Anstell, for a port in Great Britain.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 5.—Arr. schr. Eastern, from Baltimore for West Indies.

Passed out, schrs. Sallie Godfrey, for Georgetown; William N. Gesner, for New-York; Annie Cranmer, for Philadelphia.

In the Roads, ship Britannia and brig Delphine, for New-York.

Wind E.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 4.—Arr. schrs. Onward, Tiverton, for Bangor; Jesse B. Smith, Richmond, Me., for Washington, D. C.; Ceres, Dover, for New-York.

7 A. M.—Wind East, light, foggy.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 4.—Arr. bark C. E. McNeil, from Boston.

5th—Arr. steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Samuel Darrabee, (of Bangor,) from Manila arrived 4th: is consigned to E. P. Buck & Co., and reports having had fine N. E. monsoons down the China and Java seas; left Anjier Feb. 27, and had light S. E. trades in the Indian Ocean; passed Cape of Good Hope April 14, had rather light and very unsteady trades from thence to the equator, which was crossed May 12 in lon. 40 30; from thence had fine steady N. E. trades, and been detained off the port 4 ds. by dense fog; April 10, John Johnson, (seaman,) native of Finland, died of chronic diarrhea.

The ship Elsinore, Clark, from Liverpool, arrived 4th, reports: May 24, lat. 42 28, lon. 59 10, spoke ship M. Cushing, (of Newburyport,) from London, for Boston, 30 ds. out; May 29 took pilot from pilot-boat J. W. Elwell, No. 7, and has been at anchor outside the Bar the past 3 ds.

Brig Bertha, (of St. John, N. F.,) Brine, from St. John, P. R., arrived 4th. Is consigned to R. P. Currie—not as before.

Bark Edward Albro, (of Pictou,) Kitchin, from Sagua, arrived 4th. Reports, lat. 37 17, lon. 73 29, spoke brig Seise Fuevas, (Br.,) from Havana, for Quebec, 15 ds. out.

Ship Tyro, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Baker, from Shields, arrived 4th and anchored on the bar; came up this P. M. and reports having been 21 ds. west of the Banks, with westerly winds and dense fogs.

Spoken.

May 27, lat. 42 33, lon. 51 50, spoke ship Ivanhoe, (Br.,) hence for Bristol.

May 22, lat. 22 30, lon. 64 02, spoke bark Clifton, from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore.

May 29 lat. 30, lon. 73 30, spoke brig B. Gove, (Br.,) from Sagua, for Liverpool.

June 1, off the Delaware, spoke schr. H. H. McGee, from Baltimore, for Boston.

March 28, lat. 18 40 S., lon. 37, spoke bark Ellsworth, from Calcutta for Boston.

April 4, lat. 28 04 S., lon. 42, spoke ship Glenhaven, (Br.) from Singapore for London.

April 14, lat. 3 40 S., lon. 20 24, spoke ship Salisbury, (Br.) from Columbo for London, 54 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

QUEENSTOWN, June 5.—The steamer Idaho, from New-York, for Liverpool, arr. today.

At Eleuthera, May 28, schrs. C. C. Warren, Hattie Smith and C. Brand, for New-York, ldg.

HAVANA, June 5.—Arr. steamer Guadeloupe, from St. Nazaire this morning.

The monitor Terror, convoyed by the United States sloop-of-war Tuscarora, arrived yesterday from Key West.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

REAL BRONZE

DOOR KNOBS AND TRIMMINGS.

These goods are cast in PURE BRONZE METAL by a newly-patented process of metallic compression, from patterns elegantly engraved and chased, and the work is so PERFECT, combining both beauty and durability, that we confidently offer them to the public as an article superior to any heretofore made, either in America or abroad.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUF'G COMPANY,
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GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

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NO. 98 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY,
SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

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Of the late Firm of A. Bininger & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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NO. 39 BROAD-ST.,
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7 Per Cent. Gold Interest

(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.

EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.

70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,

from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market.

THE PRICE WILL BE 90 FLAT UNTIL THE 15TH JUNE, BUT ON AND AFTER THAT DATE IT WILL BE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The coupons are payable January and July, making them the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

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OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF

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whose productions are universally recognized as embodying all the elements of a higher style of art in silver than has heretofore been known. The introduction of a new character in the finish, called the "ORIENTAL FINISH," is worthy of particular notice. The effect produced is extremely chaste and uncommonly beautiful.

OUR ASSORTMENT of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, together with a very large variety of new ornamental and useful pieces, has never been more complete nor more inviting to purchasers of refined taste. Complete WEDDING OUTFITS a specialty, at prices commending them to the closest buyers.

REPORT OF

GEORGE W. MILLER,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

OF HIS EXAMINATION OF THE SPECIAL CHARGES AGAINST THE OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES,

AND THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK.

This comprehensive and able document, containing a summary of the various charges which have been circulated in the community against the Trustees and officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and their complete refutation by the highest authority in this State, may be had on application to the Company at its office, Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, and will well repay perusal by all persons interested in this great institution. It should be in the possession of every policy-holder. The following brief extracts indicate the tenor of the Report.

Very soon after entering upon the discharge of the duties of Superintendent of the Insurance Department, rumors came to my knowledge, soon followed by direct charges, of malfeasance in the management of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. These charges were of so serious a character, presented with so much distinctness, and urged by such parties, that a thorough investigation into their grounds, and into the general state of the affairs of the Company, seemed by every consideration to be demanded. This Company had so long occupied such a leading position, the interests involved in its solvency and good management were so vast and extended, that while any unnecessary alarm was to be deprecated, it was yet due to the tens of thousands so deeply interested to know from some patient, faithful, official examination, the actual character of the management and condition of the Company. Every effort has been made to make the investigation thorough and complete. It has been continued through a period of about three months. Over six hundred foolscap pages of testimony have been taken, and the books of every description, as well as the assets of the Company, have been carefully examined. It is just and proper, before proceeding to detail the results of my investigations, to state a few facts in relation to the peculiar circumstances under which the examination was commenced and conducted. The principal party who had preferred charges of a specific character against the officers and trustees was Mr. J. W. MCCULLOH, who kindly furnished a copy of such charges, and who attended and participated in the proceedings throughout. Every facility for the fullest investigation was most cordially afforded to Mr. MCCULLOH and myself by the officers of the Company.

Here follows the charges *seriatim* and the finding of Superintendent Miller as to each, but the length of the document precludes the publication in these columns in detail. The concluding remarks of the Superintendent are as follows:

"Having undertaken the examination of the affairs of this great Company, (besides the special charges already considered,) I have continued it until, by a personal inspection of the assets, and a general investigation of the methods of business, as well as a review of the history of the Company, I feel prepared to declare as my opinion that the condition and standing of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York is such as entitles it to the confidence of the public and the high position it has so long occupied; that it has acquired this leading and magnificent position, is most unquestionably in a great measure due to the efficiency, ability and fidelity of those intrusted with its management. It was organized by special act in 1842, and was the first mutual life insurance company of this State. The present chief executive officer, Mr. Frederick S. Winston, became its President in 1853, at which time the assets of the Company amounted to $2,018,776. The number of policies then in force was 4,773, insuring the amount of $17,556,123. On the 1st of January, 1870, the assets of the Company had increased to the enormous sum of $37,379,169. The number of policies then in force was 66,072, insuring $226,943,502. The income of the Company for the year 1869 was about $15,000,000. Of the assets over $27,000,000 is invested in bonds and mortgages upon real estate, all, except about $2,000,000, in New-Jersey, being upon real estate situate in this State. The assets of the Company were found to correspond with its annual statement thereof made to the Insurance Department. They are of the highest order of securities, and have been safely kept. It is a fact worthy of remark, that the strictest scrutiny into the management of this Company during the past sixteen or seventeen years, during which such a vast amount of business has been done and such immense sums of money have been received and invested, not one dollar is discovered to have been lost by the embezzlement, defalcation or breach of trust of any officer or trustee. It is perhaps not strange that such success should excite, not only generous rivalry in this great field of business enterprise, but also some jealousy as well as personal animosities and criticisms. It is to be regretted that in any case the officers or agents of one company should resort to a vilification of another company or its officers, with a view to advancing the interests of their own company or themselves. If there are charges affecting the standing of a company, or the legality of its management, seriously made upon *prima facie* reasonable grounds, to the Superintendent, he will, as in this case, deem it his duty as soon as practicable to investigate them. In making these remarks, no reference is had to any company or person in particular. They are merely aimed generally at what I have conceived to be a pernicious practice. In concluding this report, I would say that I entered upon this examination, certainly not predisposed to extend any special favor to the Company, but fully determined to probe to the bottom all complaints, and, so far as I was able, to mete out equal and exact justice. This to the best of my ability I have done. Personal examination of the affairs of companies will be more frequent under the present than they were under the late administration of the Insurance Department.

It will be gratifying if these examinations disclose no greater irregularities, nor cause more serious apprehensions for the future of the companies examined than this has done. If any of our life insurance companies are sound and reliable the Mutual Life must be one of them.

I cannot close this report without expressing my appreciation of the indefatigable energy and research, and the valuable assistance of Mr. J. W. McCulloh throughout the investigation, and my acknowledgments to the various officers and trustees of the Company for their ready compliance with all requirements and their general courtesy.

In language which I have before used, I will only add, "my examination has satisfied me that the Company has been managed with peculiar ability and integrity, and that its condition is eminently sound."

GEORGE W. MILLER, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, (INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,) ALBANY, May 23, 1870.

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